MARYLAND RECREATIONAL AREAS

A Report on Present Assets and Future Needs for Nonurban Public Recreational Areas

RYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION · SEPTEMBER 1940

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Maryland

RECREATIONAL AREAS

A REPORT

ON

PRESENT ASSETS AND FUTURE NEEDS

FOR

NONURBAN PUBLIC RECREATIONAL AREAS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
in cooperation with
STATE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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*Resigned—October 5, 1940.

"He enjoys true leisure who
has time to improve his soul's estate."

THOREAU.

Since the beginning of this century, public attention has been directed, more than at any time during our history, toward outdoor recreation as a profitable and enjoyable diversion and as a conservation effort.

This attention, motivated primarily by the inhabitants of congested areas covering the major portion of the State's population, has created a public demand for the proper development of outdoor recreational facilities.

Fortunately, Maryland possesses all the natural resources on which to develop a broad recreational policy and program. From ocean and bay to rolling plateau and rugged mountains there lies a vast wealth of recreational assets, many as yet untouched and others exploited to some extent, but by no means beyond recall.

Many studies of recreational and conservational areas, existing and potential, remain to be made. This report on Maryland's recreational areas touches only the surface of the State's problem.

The preparation of this report represents, therefore, one of the first steps in formulating a more comprehensive policy of recreation and conservation for the people of and the visitor to the State of Maryland.

ABEL WOLMAN, *Chairman*
MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

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Maryland State Department of Forestry
University of Maryland Extension Service
Conservation Department
Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission
National Park Service
National Recreation Association
Maryland Geological Survey
State-wide Highway Planning Survey
National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

In addition, many other agencies concerned in recreational planning or having jurisdiction over public lands in the State cooperated fully.

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I. FOREWORD

The old saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," contains the essence of recreation. Play is as natural as eating and sleeping; more natural to most of us than working; affording the individual an opportunity to express his talents, ability and interests in a wide variety of recreational activities. The prescription bears the label—Recreation.

Outdoor forms of play require appropriate sites. A distinction is needed between special *places and equipment* for playtime, and the *uses* to which these are put. Recreational use, of course, is the *end*; areas and facilities are only the *means*, but are really the first essential. Adequate programs for recreation depend on provision of suitable mediums.

Many of the requirements for use of leisure time are met by private initiative, but experience has shown that the public has to step in, through its several levels of government, to fill the gaps left by commercial enterprise. There are recognized obligations for the State of Maryland and its political subdivisions to provide certain kinds of areas and facilities for the recreational use of their citizens and, in some cases, for visitors from other states.

Public recreation, as a state governmental function in Maryland, is comparatively new and in order to progress in orderly fashion requires a comprehensive study of all factors involved.

In order to analyze the situation, the National Park Service was authorized, in 1936, by Act of Congress to cooperate with the states in making a nation-wide study of existing recreational resources; to find out what deficiencies exist; and to help the states work out programs for perfecting their recreational systems.

This report is partial evidence of Maryland's participation in the nation-wide survey. Taken together with the plans of other states, it will assist in the creation of a comprehensive recreational picture for the United States—providing a basis for planning interstate parkways and for locating areas of national or regional significance in relation to those now existing.

The main purpose of this report, however, is threefold:

1. To present to the people of Maryland an idea of what recreational facilities the State now has to offer.
2. To show what it should have, in order to serve adequately the present and prospective population of the State, and its visitors.
3. To suggest how and when such a goal might be reached.

II. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a convenient brief of items to furnish a basis for action and to give the gist of the detailed subject matter for the benefit of those who must run while they read, there are set forth below the major *FINDINGS* of this report, with corresponding RECOMMENDATIONS. Naturally no summary can do justice to or give a really comprehensive picture of many of the points which are subsequently discussed at some length.

DEFICIENCIES IN EXISTING AREAS:

(F) *Analysis of the existing system of nonurban public recreational areas indicates:*

1. *A shortage of State Parks having well-rounded development.*
2. *A need for nonurban Recreational Reserves in the vicinity of Baltimore and in rural sections.*
3. *The lack of state-owned Beaches (most serious deficiency of all), Parkways and Waysides.*
4. *Absence of recreational areas for Negroes.*
5. *The need for public Shooting Reserves other than forest areas.*

(R) At least 15,000 acres of additional recreational lands should be acquired by the State for new Parks and Recreational Reserves, especially along the seashore and the Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries and in the vicinity of Baltimore, as well as for extensions to existing areas. These should be obtained during the next few years to obviate future possible excessive cost as a result of further private development.

Preparation of most of these areas for recreational use within the next six years is recommended as desirable and feasible.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXISTING NONURBAN RECREATIONAL AREAS:

(F) *All present state-owned recreational areas are classified either as Forests or Parks.*

(R) In order that the State's citizens and visitors may have a clear idea of what to expect in any recreational area visited, and so that the agency concerned with recreation may follow a consistent, well-balanced policy of recreational development, it is recommended that present and future areas be classified as Parks, Parkways, Forests, Reserves, Waysides, etc. in accordance with defined functions and characteristics of each type.

LEGISLATION:

(F) *Present legislative authority is deficient in many respects necessary to permit creation of an adequate system of State and local recreational areas.*

(R) Legislation should be enacted to facilitate:

1. **Appropriate classification of all types of recreational areas.**
2. **The most effective exclusive or joint use of State lands for primary or incidental recreational use.**
3. **The development of Parkways and Wayside areas.**
4. **Creation of roadside zoning districts for the general protection of highway amenities.**
5. **Coordination of the several recreational activities of the Federal, state, county and local agencies and cooperative action to provide a well-rounded and balanced recreational system, in an effort to eliminate duplication of services and promote an efficient administration of such areas.**
6. **The establishment of an adequate fiscal policy for acquisition, development and maintenance.**

ACQUISITION POLICY:

(F) *Inadequate funds have led to a policy of utilizing available sites primarily in State Forests for recreational areas. and only for acquiring desirable new sites as time and circumstances infrequently and largely by chance permitted.*

(R) Acquisition of sites should be actively undertaken on a threefold basis:

1. **Transfer of suitable publicly-owned lands to appropriate recreational use.**
2. **Active solicitation of gifts of suitable areas inspired by a carefully prepared program for meeting recreational needs.**
3. **Optioning and purchase (including condemnation, if necessary) or long-term lease, in accordance with established priorities, of important sites not otherwise obtainable.**

FEDERAL AID IN DEVELOPMENT:

(F) *Full advantage is not being taken of the C.C.C. and W.P.A. programs for development of nonurban recreational areas.*

(R) The State and its political subdivisions should take immediate steps to avail themselves of all available Federal aid in development of permanent assets in the form of various types of recreational areas.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION:

(F) *Recreational uses of public lands in Maryland involve a number of different agencies. In some cases recreational use is exclusive; in others. joint use with other functions is involved.*

(R) Increasing importance of public recreation suggests changing the name of the present Department of Forestry to the Department of Forests and Parks, with jurisdiction over Forests, Parks, Parkways, and Recreational, Scenic and Historical Reserves. Mutual interests between such a department and agencies concerned with Game and Inland Fisheries and other conservation activities should require and should obtain a high degree of integration with all other functions directed toward the conservation and development of the natural resources of the State.

Such a Department (or Division) of Forests and Parks should act in the same general recreational advisory capacity for counties as the National Park Service now does for the states.

PROMOTION OF A STATE-WIDE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

(F) *No existing lay agency is concerned with promoting adequate state-wide provisions of recreational areas and facilities and their optimum use.*

(R) A Recreational Council of citizens representing all parts of the State should be organized to promote acquisition, development and full use of recreational areas.

FINANCING OF THE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

(F) *Present lack of appreciable income-producing sources places funds for recreational purposes on an uncertain, scanty basis.*

Utilization of forest and park resources by sportsmen, and development and maintenance of public forest and park roads, bring no compensating contributions from game and fish licenses or from motor funds.

(R) Contributions to the budget of the proposed Department of Forests and Parks from sportsmen's license and motor revenues appear equitable and just.

Adequate supplementation of all present and possible sources of recreational income by appropriation from general State funds should be put on at least as reliable a basis as is assured to such negative public benefits as State penal and correctional institutions.

III. THE STATE'S CONCERN WITH RECREATION

The word RECREATION occurs increasingly in the vocabulary of the average American, and the things that the word implies play a growing part in his waking hours. Leisure time is one of the bonuses of a mature civilization. The extent to which such time is spent profitably and constructively rather than frittered away largely determines the culture of an individual, and—through him and his fellows—of a nation. In this distinction lies the difference between *recreation* and mere *amusement* or *diversion*.

Recreation gives opportunities for *re*-creating the individual or group: for counteracting the time and energy spent in hard mental or physical labor, or, on the other hand, for providing for physical exertion as a needed offset to sedentary or mechanical work. Our highly mechanized and urbanized way of living has increased stresses and strains on mind and body, and at the same time has greatly reduced the amount of normal physical activity. Thus *re*-creation becomes doubly necessary in order to assure continued mental and physical vitality in our people.

A fortunate result of the increasing mechanization of life is the great number of recreational vistas opened up by the mobility of the private automobile. Families and individuals can now go more readily where and when they please. Places formerly quite inaccessible are brought within easy range. The shorter schedules of working hours that increasingly characterize most forms of labor, augment the total of leisure hours available.

Such changing characteristics of daily life naturally affect the nature of recreation and of the areas and facilities provided therefor. Parks laid out for the era of bicycles, and of horses and buggies, in most cases need to be revamped for current requirements. Daily recreation for urbanites must put more emphasis on provision for active play—for children, youths, and adults. Holiday, week-end and vacation trips for city-dwellers call for nonurban areas, preferably in surroundings that contrast with city conditions, and that offer opportunities for types of recreation not usually found in city parks. Rural-dwellers tend to want gathering-places for social or athletic purposes, as well as opportunities for more solitary forms of recreation, such as fishing and hunting.

In present day cities and towns it is important that natural scenic spots should be preserved, and green oases provided at frequent intervals to interrupt the too-common monotony of man-made horizons. Some fortunate cities have natural scenic resources at their very thresholds: ocean beaches, lakes, rivers, mountains. Few places of any size lack some natural features which could be preserved, such as small stream valleys, rocky or wooded bluffs, fine groves of trees, or high points offering extensive views.

Important as is the preservation of such features in [illegible] form of municipal parks, the current urban trend is tow[illegible] emphasis on areas suitable for recreation, particularly [illegible] involving group activities. In forms of play where com[illegible] tion is an important factor, as in football, baseball, hock[illegible] volley ball, and tennis, exceptional attractiveness of [illegible] roundings, though desirable, is not essential. With *nonur*[illegible] recreation, however, landscape environment becomes rat[illegible] vital. Picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, overnight ca[illegible] ing, nature study, boating, swimming, and fishing lose m[illegible] of their lure if engaged in where scenery is not out of [illegible] ordinary.

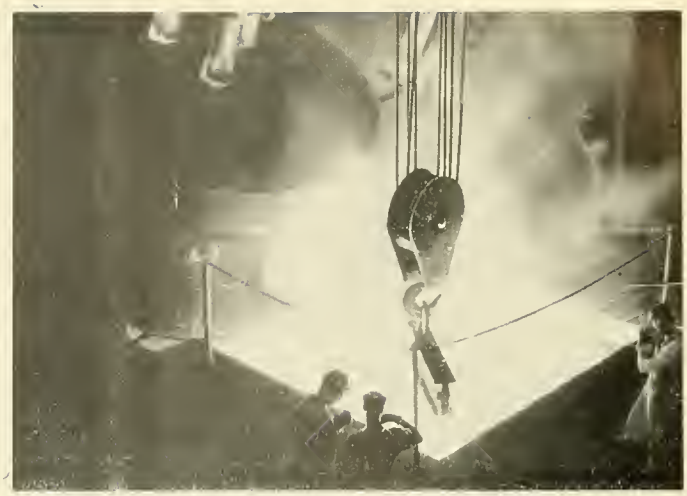
Because most cities do not have exceptionally large sce[illegible] areas available in close proximity, their inhabitants m[illegible] seek nonurban areas for the individualistic forms of re[illegible] ation which call for attractive surroundings. Distances o[illegible] which they will travel depend partly on the time availa[illegible] and on the relative interest and attraction of a given ar[illegible] With a long vacation period, people will drive across [illegible] continent to see a Yosemite or a Grand Canyon: on [illegible] other hand, there may be objection to motoring more tha[illegible] say—twenty miles to reach a well-equipped picnic area [illegible] a late-afternoon outing.

In most cases it has not been found feasible for lo[illegible] governmental units to meet these needs for outlying rec[illegible] ational areas. Joint action has been resorted to in a f[illegible] cases with some degree of success but in a relatively [illegible] stricted sphere of interest. The unwieldiness of such act[illegible] by a large number of units that could very well be ser[illegible] by a single well-placed area has resulted in chronic inacti[illegible] To the extent then that local units are unable to meet th[illegible] needs, as well as for those areas of state-wide or e[illegible] greater interest, it is obvious that the state government [illegible] a natural responsibility both for the provision of cert[illegible] areas and for leadership in the entire recreational devel[illegible] ment of the State.

Because persons living in cities are most adversely affec[illegible] by modern living conditions, the problem of providi[illegible] areas for recreational needs is more acute in relation [illegible] urban populations than to those living in rural areas [illegible] small towns. Thus Baltimore with half of the State's po[illegible] lation becomes the dominating factor in determining [illegible] recreational needs of Maryland. Washington, too, ev[illegible] though not politically within the State, must be reckon[illegible] with in Maryland's recreational planning. Cumberla[illegible] Hagerstown, and to a somewhat lesser extent, the smal[illegible] cities and towns, all have effects on the desirable state-wi[illegible] pattern of recreational areas. In the development of ar[illegible] to meet the needs of these urbanites, a large part of the pr[illegible] lem of rural needs will be readily solved.

Courtesy of the Baltimore City Park Board

Y CONGESTION: Such environment does not make for healthy bodies and good citizens.



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS: They are in need of the relief which outdoor recreation provides.

Flows of tourist travel are also in the picture. The comratively recent discovery that tourism is a present or tential gold mine has made many states increasingly rist-conscious. Maryland is favorably situated in relan to important tourist routes between large population ters. coastal areas and points west and south. The State y continue to ignore motorists passing through as quickly they can, or, more wisely, it may try to make trips ough Maryland so pleasant that tourists will wish to ry as long and as often as possible; and will remember ryland as a state which takes all the steps it can to make its scenic and recreational resources suitably available to visitors, as well as residents. What these steps should include will be the substance of a later portion of this report.

Among the first questions to be considered in surveying the field of recreation in the State are: What kinds of areas and facilities are required to serve best the types of recreation that call for public consideration? Further, what are the bases for determining where these recreational areas should be, and how many of them? These points will be taken up in the following pages, but first let's take a look at this place called MARYLAND.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

FREDERICK CITY RESERVOIR: This and similar areas offer some possibilities for play and recreation.

IV. MARYLAND AS A SETTING FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Before discussing types of recreational areas and their present and possible locations throughout the State, it will help to draw a sketch of Maryland, emphasizing the physical aspects which seem most important in considering the State as a setting for recreational use.

Most Marylanders probably have a general knowledge of the physical characteristics of the State, and a more detailed familiarity with one or more sections of it. But comparatively few are acquainted with the nature of its several regions, particularly from the standpoint of their relation to outdoor recreation.

Geographically, Maryland furnishes a cross-section of the Middle Atlantic States, including three main provinces: The Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian Highlands.

THE COASTAL PLAIN

Dominant feature of the State is Chesapeake Bay—the submerged lower valley of the Susquehanna River—which bisects the Coastal Plain, forming the Western and Eastern Shores. Nowhere does the latter rise more than 100 feet above sea level with the exception of Elk Neck which has elevations rising to 300 feet. Its Bay shores are deeply serrated by numerous tidal basins and coves. Principal estuaries are those of the sluggish Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke Rivers. The thirty-one miles of seacoast present an unbroken front to the Atlantic, but behind this long, narrow barrier beach lie Chincoteague Bay and other much smaller lagoons.

The southern half of the Eastern Shore consists of low, almost featureless topography, much of which is wooded. Two counties are nearly fifty percent forested. The northern half contains a larger proportion of cleared and cultivated land.

Farming and fishing form the economic backbone of the Eastern Shore. Salisbury, with a population of 13,313, is the largest town, with Cambridge, Easton, Crisfield, and half a dozen others which exceed 1,000 population, noted in order of size.

Although geologically related to the peninsula across Chesapeake Bay, the Western Shore bears little family resemblance to it except for some of the more northerly, low-lying Bay promontories. For the most part, that portion of the State referred to as Southern Maryland—extending southward from a line between Baltimore and Washington—is a rolling upland, resembling more the Piedmont topography than that of the Eastern Shore. Though most of the western side of the Bay is deeply indented with drowned stream valleys, the coast of Calvert County is straight, high, and rugged, with cliffs rising in places to a height of 100 feet above narrow beaches. Most important estuaries between the Potomac and the Susquehanna are those of the Patuxent and Patapsco Rivers, but there are a number of smaller ones which are significant for recreation.

The three southernmost counties of Southern Maryland, much of their lands worn out by excessive tobacco-growing, have reverted to an even greater proportion of second-growth timber than is found in the lower counties of the Eastern Shore. In the triangle formed by Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, and along the "fall line," northeast of Baltimore, where the Piedmont Plateau merges with the remnants of the Coastal Plain, a high percentage of the land is forested.

Sizable towns are scarcer than on the Eastern Shore; aside from Baltimore and Washington metropolitan areas, and Annapolis and Havre de Grace, no Western Shore Coastal Plain community has attained much more than 1,000 population.

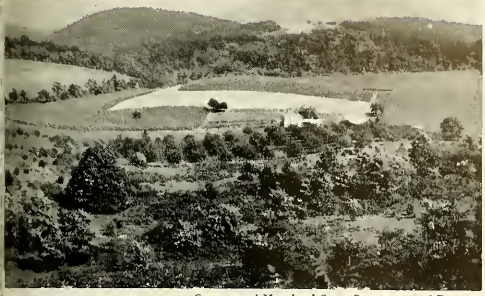
THE PIEDMONT PLATEAU

No sharply-defined break occurs between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Plateau, but a line drawn between the centers of Washington and Baltimore, and thence to Havre de Grace, approximates the dividing line. The Plateau uplands extend westward to Catoctin Mountain—easternmost outpost of the Appalachian Highlands. This ridge towers 1,000 feet above the Frederick Valley, which is drained by the Monocacy River, a tributary of the Potomac.

East of this valley, in a northeast-southwest direction, runs Parr's Ridge, a gradually sloping highland that forms the divide between the Monocacy, and streams which flow to Chesapeake Bay, the largest of which is the Patapsco River. Between Harford and Cecil Counties the Susquehanna Rer

Courtesy of Leithiser Inc.

EASTERN SHORE: A haven with diversified recreational assets



Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

E Highlands of Western Maryland: Unmatched scenic beauty.

s cut a broad, impressive gorge. A narrower, but more ectacular gorge, carved by the Potomac not many miles ove Washington, reaches its scenic zenith in the vicinity Great Falls. Several other streams on the eastward slope the plateau have formed, in places, comparatively deep lleys through the uplands.

Generally good soil, and topography suitable for grazing ve resulted in a low proportion of forested lands through- t the Piedmont Plateau. Very few wooded areas of any e occur in the fertile Monocacy Valley. Frederick, with a pulation of 15,802, and Westminster and Brunswick, both aller by 10,000 or more, are the principal plateau towns, t there are several others with more than 1,000 inhabitants.

THE APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS

Catoctin and South Mountains together form the Blue dge—a wishbone-shaped vanguard of the westward high- nds. In the triangle between these two ridges—which con- ue northward into Pennsylvania as the South Mountains— stles the Middletown Valley. West of the Blue Ridge lies broad and fertile Hagerstown Valley, part of the great palachian depression which continues southward through rginia as the Shenandoah Valley, and northward in Penn- vania as the Cumberland Valley. To westward, the long nk of North or Fairview Mountain forms the first of a ies of parallel ridges, alternating with deep valleys. The ter drain into the Potomac which, for the most part, cuts right angles across the ridges. A few miles west of mberland lies the front of the Alleghany Plateau, a lofty, gged tableland which extends to and far beyond the stern boundary of Maryland. Here, in Garrett County, are highest points in the State, several ridges rising over 00 feet above sea level.

More than two-thirds of the territory in the two western-most counties is forested. This mountainous section of the State is narrow—less than two miles wide at one point—but it forms a typically scenic cross-section of the Appalachian Mountains.

In marked contrast with the wild, forested ridges are the highly-cultivated, open Middletown and Hagerstown valleys. Hagerstown, third largest in the State, with a population of over 32,000, is an industrial, railroad, and farm trading center. Cumberland, in a mountainous setting along the upper Potomac, has a population of nearly 40,000. It is even more important as an industrial and railroad center. Frostburg, about one-seventh the size of Cumberland, and located eleven miles west of it, has a favorable site on the Alleghany Plateau, nearly 2,000 feet above sea level.

CLIMATE

Including 20 percent of its area in water, Maryland ranks 41st in size among the 48 states. It is probably safe to say that, in proportion to its size, no other state offers as wide a range of scenic character or of climate, as does Maryland.

Although its seacoast is limited in extent, it has about 3,600 miles of bay and estuary frontage on a body of water which is probably freer from dangerous winds than is any other body of equal area within the United States, or touching it. The Bay is protected from the Atlantic by the Delmarva peninsula. Strongest coastal winds, usually coming from the westerly quarter, sweep across, rather than along the Bay, thus lacking the aquatic distance needed to reach a high velocity. The range of tides is slight. During the three summer months dense fogs are very uncommon.

Courtesy of Maryland Geological Survey

A Typical Southern Maryland View: Areas such as this offer week-end recreational opportunities.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forest

Middletown Valley: Viewed from Gambrill State Park.

Summer climate of the Bay, though not as stimulating as that of New England, is agreeable, as attested by the thousands of summer homes on both shores.

Equally attractive in summer months, and more favorable as to temperature, though naturally lacking the great asset of water frontage, is the highland section of the State. Here spring and fall extend the summer period, adding seasonal interest in new growth and floral display or autumnal foliage to the year-round beauty of distant views of rugged landscapes. Although somewhat remote from large centers of population, Maryland's mountain district offers essentially untapped winter recreational resources. Sections of Garrett County record average seasonal snowfalls of nearly 70 inches. This is probably the southerly limit for normal expectancy of use of the Appalachian Highlands for winter sports.

Contrasting this heavy snowfall with the 9-inch averag of Crisfield, at the southern extremity of the Eastern Shor gives further evidence of Maryland's wide range of climat and geographic character. Forest cover, too, varies fro the prevalent hardwoods of the mountains, through mixe pine and hardwoods in the Coastal Plain, to the Loblolly Pine, and Spanish Moss-draped cypress groves of the e treme southern portion of the Eastern Shore.

Such is the richly varied natural setting which Marylan provides for the recreation of its citizens and out-of-stat visitors. The following two sections of the report wi describe the factors involved in selecting tracts for variou recreational purposes, and the actual areas, with som recreational significance, in the State that have already bee demarcated and more or less developed.

V. TYPES OF RECREATIONAL AREAS

This report is concerned primarily with State Parks; with her nonurban parks pertaining to subdivisions of the ate; and to similar areas other than parks, regardless of risdiction, that have a recognized primary, secondary or cidental value for recreational use.

While no definite minimum requirements or standards for e several types of areas, particularly of a quantitative ture, have received universal acceptance, the following ssification and general definitions are sufficiently estab- hed to form a basis for discussion.

. PUBLIC AREAS IN WHICH RECREATIONAL USE IS RECOGNIZED AS PRIMARY

ate Parks

State Parks should be tracts of exceptional scenic interest. ot all states are equally endowed with scenery; but the *latively finest* tracts in each state (other than those of tional calibre) are the ones which should be sought for ate Parks.

An ample site is important. As one of the justifying lues of a nonurban park is its location away from the y's noise and confusion, and its relative isolation from ban influence. Also for its own protection a tract must be a size sufficient to withstand the onslaughts of intensive tronage by large numbers. Although certain factors may odify requirements, 1,000 acres is perhaps generally a fe minimum size; in many instances tracts several times at size should be obtained.

A State Park should not be so difficult to reach, or so note from centers of population or flows of motor traffic to make its use dubious. Isolation may be an asset to rtain destructible types of scenery (which might be set ide as scenic reserves), but too complete isolation is ely to be a liability for a State Park.

Other requirements for a State Park include accessibility considerable numbers of people, agreeable climate and edom from unhealthful features. Because of limited rec- ational budgets, appropriate areas must also be available moderate cost or for acquisition by gift.

Water plays so important a part in many forms of recrea- on that the presence of a body of water or of a usable eam is almost essential for a well-rounded State Park. metimes a tract which is apparently not much superior its general surroundings may be so embellished by an pounded lake as to become endowed with qualities ade- ate for State Park standards. If an area does not have existing body of water, or the means for creating one, certainly should be quite outstanding in other respects in der to qualify as a State Park site.

State Recreational Reserves

Having established criteria for a State Park, it will be found that certain areas, now publicly-owned or apparently desirable for acquisition, do not come up to the standards in one or more respects. Lack of special scenic quality, for example, may disqualify an area for a State Park.

Yet just as we find certain types of urban play areas where beauty of environment is of little importance, so we may have nonurban areas where opportunities for active recreation in relation to large centers of population outweigh the lack of any scenic distinction. Because it does not seem desirable to designate such areas as parks, particularly as State Parks, the term *Recreational Reserve* is coming into use. To obviate the disadvantage of the length of the term, the shorter and more attractive consolidation *Recreserve* might be coined.

In other types of instances the deficiency may not be in scenic quality, but in the scope of use, or the size of the area. An isolated organized group camp, for example, is distinctly recreational, yet it is too limited in function to justify its classification as a State Park.

And so it is suggested that the term *Recreational Reserve* (or *Recreserve*) be applied to nonurban areas whose sole or primary function is recreational, but which do not approximate park (particularly State Park) standards. Some such reserves will be under State jurisdiction: others may be county or municipal areas.

State Parkways

State Parkways are in effect elongated parks, their use being primarily for pleasure travel, although they may include the development of such incidental uses as picnic grounds and wayside areas.

Parkways resemble parks rather than ordinary highways in that owners of abutting property have no rights of access to the motorway, if one exists, or to the parkway in general, except at infrequent established points of entrance. Further, the character of traffic on such motorways may be restricted to noncommercial vehicles. State Parkways naturally tend to be at least of state-wide interest and usability; but other Parkways may be appropriately developed by one or more municipalities or counties.

State Waysides

State Waysides are small tracts located adjacent or near to well-traveled highways, intended to provide pleasant spots where motorists may rest and relax. Sometimes a picnic area is provided, or there may be an overlook for enjoyment of an exceptional view. Such areas are best administered by

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

A Recreational Reserve: Lower Swallow Falls on the Youghiogheny River.

the state highway organization in cooperation with the park administrative agency.

Waysides need not be large; Connecticut has more than 150, none of which exceeds an acre. But unless the motorway is zoned or otherwise protected from possible unpleasant encroachments, any wayside that is more than a me e widening of the highway shoulder should be large enough, or sufficiently secluded, to shut out possibte objectionable commercial neighbors.

B. PUBLIC AREAS IN WHICH RECREATIONAL USE IS RECOGNIZED AS SECONDARY OR INCIDENTAL

State Forests

State Forests usually comprise lands better suited for raising of timber than for cultivated or grazing crops; lands submarginal for agriculture because of low fertility, poor drainage, excessive stoniness, or rough topography. In Maryland, as generally elsewhere, public forests recognize multiple use: timber-cropping and management for sustained yield; water and soil conservation; mitigation of floods; game conservation; and recreation.

Special use areas are sometimes designated as wilderness areas, forest reserves, game refuges, and recreational sites, within which timber-cropping is subordinate or nonexistent. It is thus apparent that, as distinguished from parks, forests are essentially utilitarian, but that recreation is one of several recognized appropriate uses. According to the character and location of a particular forest, recreational value may be considerable, or it may be negligible. In a sense, except for timber-cropping and hunting, State Parks may be said to have multiple use also, for game propagation, watershed protection, et cetera, especially when the area is large enough to accommodate these public services alo with recreation.

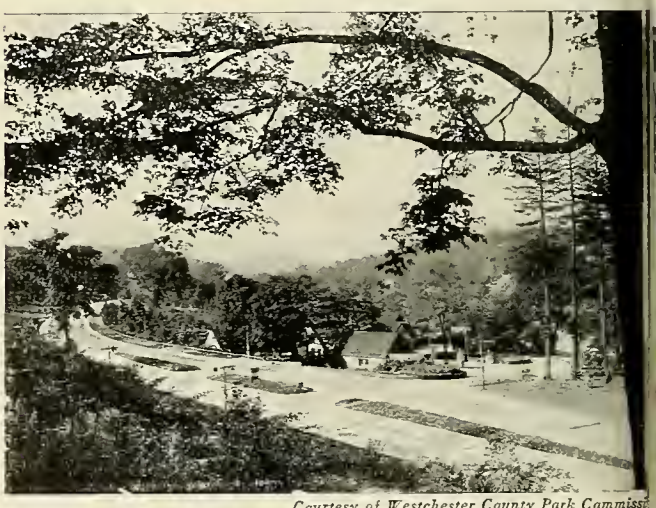
By their very nature, State Forests, with recreation only one of several functions, tend to be much less intensiv used than is the case with State Parks, where recreation of primary importance. Thus in State Forests recreat tends to be characterized by rather small tracts devoted concentrated use, such as picnicking, and by extensive u such as fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, riding, coasti and skiing.

Wherever conditions seem to be such as to justify devel ment of a fairly large area in a State Forest, to be devo to a number of recreational uses, there is a serious quest as to whether such a tract should not be separated a designated as a State Park or Recreational Reserve—acco ing to its qualitative merit.

Other State Reserves

Recreational reserves have already been discussed. Th may be, however, various other types of reserves, descript adjectives indicating the type of emphasis: historic, arch logic, biologic, geologic, scenic, forest, botanic, and p sibly other designations. In each case the primary purpo is conservation, using that term with its current implicati of wise use, rather than mere hoarding of perishable sources.

To the extent that appropriate recreational contacts w any of these types of reserves may be permitted or enco aged to occur, such tracts become significant as recreatio areas. For example, a forest reserve, which is an area aside permanently (or for a long period) for preservati of the tree growth without cutting, might suitably encoura the maximum of extensive recreational uses in the form hiking, riding, picnicking, motoring, nature study, and



Courtesy of Westchester County Park Commiss

A Parkway: Modern—Safe—Beautiful . . . all this for very lit additional cost and effort.

. Presumably the tract is not suited or needed as a State rk site, and yet conditions are such, as in the case of some nicipal watersheds, as to make timber-cropping unsirable.

In the case of historic reserves, the main purpose is to serve some feature, or to commemorate an individual or nt. Yet it seems only natural to permit and encourage blic inspection of such kind and extent as will not detract m preservation of any perishable items.

In the various types of recreational areas noted above, es indicate state jurisdiction, but the same principles of reational significance may apply where some other level government appears more applicable. County or munial forests, for example, may occur increasingly in the ure, and although not likely to be as extensive as State rests, may become locally important for certain forms of reation.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES OTHER THAN PUBLIC AREAS

stitutional Recreational Resources

Various types of institutions, some public and some semiblic, may have recreation areas and facilities to suit their cial needs. Boy and Girl Scout Troops, Young Men's d Young Women's Christian Associations, 4-H Clubs, asnblies of various religious sects, colleges and private hools, welfare and penal institutions, Army and Navy servations, are types which provide such recreation facilits for their respective memberships. Provisions may take t form of summer camps—particularly for the first five ups mentioned above, or of athletic facilities, as in the e of colleges.

Courtesy of Tennessee Valley Authority

A Wayside Park: Relaxation for the traveler.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

Patapsco State Park: An ideal picnic site along the Patapsco.

The importance of these items in the general picture is that they do provide recreational mediums for portions of the population. In some instances also, as in the case of college sports, they may provide one form of spectator recreation for the public.

Although these deserve mention as factors in state recreational planning, they are relatively of minor significance because of their restricted scope. It would be well if groups of this type, in advance of locating new areas or facilities, would get in touch with the State Department of Forestry and the Maryland State Planning Commission, the agencies most concerned with recreational planning, in order that these projects might fit as well as possible into state-wide planning for recreation and other types of land use.

Commercial Recreational Resources

Recreational resources of a commercial nature include those providing diversion or amusement, frequently of a spectator nature, and those pertaining to accommodations for vacation or tourist use.

The first group generally tend to seek locations in or near cities and may include theaters, night clubs, race tracks, professional ball fields, dance halls, skating rinks and fee golf courses. Sometimes they are located along main highways, in rural districts, in order to obtain motorists' patronage. Commercial bathing beaches also represent non-urban exceptions.

Other recreational accommodations include such items as resort hotels and cottages, tourist hotels, homes and camps, restaurants and tea rooms.

It is evident that there is practically no conflict between commercial provisions for recreation and the types of areas and facilities that are recognized as properly provided by public agencies.

Private Recreational Resources

An inventory would hardly be complete without mention of private recreational resources. Some of these involve group or individual accommodations and facilities: clubs for golf, polo, hunting, shooting, fishing, bathing and boating; summer cottages and residences at the shore or in the mountains.

In addition to forms of recreation engaged in by persons on their own properties, there is a large amount that occurs on privately-owned land merely by sufferance or indifference of owners, including hunting, hiking, riding, water-fowling, fishing, and swimming.

There is no assurance, however, of permanent availability of lands for such general use. Witness the fact that between Baltimore and Annapolis, and for thirty miles, airline, southward from the latter city, eighty-two percent of the beach frontage underwent private development between 1910 and 1935.

Fort McHenry: A historic reserve.

VI. MARYLAND'S PRESENT AREAS AND FACILITIES

The accompanying Table A lists those publicly-owned eas, under Federal, State, municipal, and other jurisdic-n, which at present give some recognition to nonurban creational use, or which appear to have future potentiali-s for such use. Certain other public areas such as game fuges, army reservations, and airports are not listed be-use their recreational importance to the general public pears negligible.

A question might be raised as to whether historic and ucational sites such as Fort McHenry, Antietam Battle-ld, Monocacy Battlefield, and St. Mary's City Restoration, e function of which is primarily conservational, belong in list of recreational areas. Recreation and conservation, wever, are closely akin. Sightseeing, at least in respect significant historic features, is a recognized form of recre-ion. Therefore inclusion of these historic sites seems logi-l, even though their recreational importance, as compared with a well-rounded State Park development, for example, is minor.

The inclusion of Fort McHenry and Fort Armistead, both of which lie within the limits of Baltimore City, in a list of nonurban areas might also be questioned. The former is shown because of its national significance and the latter because, as a potential public beach, it would probably be used by others as well as residents of Baltimore City.

Anyone who is interested in obtaining specific facts about existing nonurban areas will find in Table A a rather complete notation of them. In order to avoid repetition, the ensuing discussion of these areas notes only those facts which are not brought out by the table.

Table B on page 21 gives much less detailed data about municipal parks and play areas in Maryland cities having over 10,000 population. Many of the smaller communities, not listed, have some excellent parks.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

PATAPSCO STATE PARK: Looking downstream from Orange Grove.

TABLE A

PUBLIC NONURBAN AREAS IN MARYLAND WHEREIN RECREATION HAS A RECOGNIZED PLACE

Number	Name of Area	County	Acreage	Jurisdiction	Status of Recreation	Recreational Use Emphasis	Range of Elevation Above Sea Level
1	Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.	Baltimore City.	48	National Park Service.	Secondary.	Historic Site.	0-20'
2	Antietam National Battlefield Site.	Washington.	54	National Park Service.	Secondary.	Historic Site.	0-50'
3	Monocacy National Military Park Project.	Frederick.	0	(Authorized by Congress)	Undeveloped.		
4	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.	Montgomery.	4,275	National Park Service.	Primary.	Day-Use.	0-30'
5	George Washington Parkway.	Montgomery and Prince George's.	1,277	National Park Service.	Primary.	Day-Use.	0-30'
6	Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area.	Frederick.	9,888	National Park Service.	Primary.	Organized Camping and Day-Use.	500-1,8
7	Patapsco State Park.	Baltimore and Howard.	1,504	State Department of Forestry.	Primary.	Day-Use and Camping.	50-4
8	Elk Neck State Park.	Cecil.	647	State Department of Forestry.	Primary.	Day and Vacation Use.	0-2
9	Gambrill State Park.	Frederick.	1,041	State Department of Forestry.	Primary.	Day-Use.	1,020-1,8
10	Fort Frederick State Park.	Washington.	189	State Department of Forestry.	Primary.	Day-Use, Camping and Historic Site.	370-6
11	Washington Monument State Park.	Washington and Frederick.	32	State Department of Forestry.	Primary.	Day-Use and Historic Site.	1,320-1
12	Fort Tonoloway State Park.	Washington.	20	State Department of Forestry.	Undeveloped.		580-2
13	Savage River State Forest.	Garrett.	47,882	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day and Vacation Use.	1,400-1,8
14	Swallow Falls State Forest.	Garrett.	5,905	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day and Vacation Use.	2,360-2,8
15	Potomac State Forest.	Garrett.	10,297	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day and Vacation Use.	1,510-2,0
16	Green Ridge State Forest.	Allegany.	20,446	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day and Vacation Use.	470-2,0
17	Elk Neck State Forest.	Cecil.	3,762	State Department of Forestry.	Negligible.		40-0
18	Cedarvdle State Forest.	Prince George's and Charles.	3,509	State Department of Forestry.	Incidental.	Day-Use and Camping.	155-3
19	Doocaster State Forest.	Charles.	1,463	State Department of Forestry.	Incidental.	Day-Use and Camping.	70-1
20	Pocomoke State Forest.	Worcester.	8,232	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day-Use.	0-0
21	Maryland-National Capital Parks.	Prince George's and Montgomery.	748	Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.	Primary.	Day-Use.	10-3
22	Cunningham Tract (Pleasant Valley).	Garrett.	1,800	University of Maryland.	Primary.	Organized Camping and Day-Use.	2,400-2,8
23	Green Hill Tower Site.	Somerset.	2½	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day-Use.	15-1
24	Negro Mountain Tower Site.	Garrett.	1½	State Department of Forestry.	Secondary.	Day-Use.	3,075-3,0
25	St. Mary's City Restoration.	St. Mary's.	¾	Maryland Tercenteoary Memorial Commission.	Secoodary.	Historic Site.	0-5
26	Fort Smallwood.	Anne Arundel.	100	Baltimore City Park Board.	Primary.	Day-Use.	Sea-0
27	Fort Armistead.	Baltimore City.	40	Baltimore City Park Board.	Undeveloped.		Sea-0
28	Loch Raveo Watershed.	Baltimore.	9,686	Baltimore City Water Department.	Incidental.	Day-Use.	160-90
29	Pretty Boy Watershed.	Baltimore.	8,873	Baltimore City Water Department.	Incidental.	Day-Use.	400-0
30	Frederick Watershed.	Frederick.	6,000	City of Frederick.	Secondary.	Day-Use.	600-6

TABLE A (Continued)

PUBLIC NONURBAN AREAS IN MARYLAND WHEREIN RECREATION HAS A RECOGNIZED PLACE

	Fireplaces	Comfort Stations	Hiking Trails (Miles)	Trail Lodges	Lookout Towers	Scenic Views	Bridle Paths (Miles)	Stables	Vacation Cabins	Camping	Hunting	Wildlife Reserve	Group Camps	Play Areas	Ball Fields	Recreation Buildings	Historic Sites	Museums	Lakes (Number and Acres)	Streams (Number and Miles)	Bathing Beaches	Bathhouses	Boathouses	Fishing	Number
																	1	3							1
																	1								2
																									3
			F			X	X			F							X		2 (50 & 10A.)				F	X	4
																									5
4	14	X	52	F		X						5	3		X					1 10 mi.		F		X	6
0	15	X	10	4	1	X	5	F										1		1 10 mi.				X	7
5	10	X	X			X			10	X				X	1	F					2	F	F	X	8
0	12	X	3			X	2	F																	9
5	8	X	1			X				X					1	1	1	1	1 15 A.	1 1.5 mi.				X	10
6	14	X	1.5	1	1	X										1	1								11
						X											1								12
5	9	X	30		1	X	20		15	X	X	4				1			1 10 A.	7 30 mi.	1	1		X	13
0	10	X	12			X	8		10	X	X			F		F			1 55 A.	10 11 mi.	1	1	F	X	14
5	2		8			X	5			X	X	1			1				1 1 A.	6 9 mi.				X	15
		X	40		1	X	20			X	X									5 18 mi.				X	16
											X									1 3 mi.					17
3	4	X	3							X	X									3 3 mi.					18
0	5		2							X	X									3 2 mi.					19
0	11	X	5								X	4								2 3 mi.	1	1		X	20
0	20						15	5						4	8					4 10 mi.					21
1	40	X	2	2		X							1	1	1	2			1 20.5 A.		1	1		X	22
5	3	X			1																				23
3	4	X			1	X																			24
																	1								25
0		X				X		1						1	2						1	1			26
						X																			27
5	2	X				X													1 2,391 A.	12 mi.					28
5		X				X													1 1,498 A.	12 mi.					29
0	10	X	10		2	X	10												1 35 A.	10 mi.					30

F: Future. X: Existent.

A. NATIONALLY-OWNED AREAS

Areas in the preceding table, owned by Federal agencies, are of diverse character. FORT McHENRY, famed since the War of 1812, and ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD, site of the most important Civil War battle fought in Maryland, are distinctly historic shrines, maintained without other recreational appendages. MONOCACY BATTLEFIELD, though officially authorized by Congress as a national battlefield site, has had no appropriation of funds for land purchase or development.

Within the Maryland metropolitan area of Washington, the George Washington Memorial Parkway constitutes an important element in the Maryland recreational picture. Authorized by Congress in 1930, it will, when completed, embrace some 30 miles of the Potomac River from Fort Washington in Prince George's County to Great Falls in Montgomery County. Twelve hundred seventy-seven acres have been and are being acquired out of a proposed total of some 3,400 acres in Maryland.

Funds for land acquisition are provided on a 50-50 basis by the Federal Government and the State or County. Recent State legislation has permitted Montgomery County to participate in the furtherance of the project. Similar acquisition is going forward on the Virginia side of the river. Three major areas of distinctive character are embraced by the Parkway. Fort Washington, recently transferred to the National Park Service, has considerable historic significance and extensive recreational possibilities. The fortifications, designed by L'Enfant and constructed between 1815-1824, are in a good state of preservation. Plans for the recreational use of the 340-acre area are being formulated by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Park Service. Also of historic interest, but different in nature and recreational significance, is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one time commercial rival of the Baltimo and Ohio Railroad. The lower 20 miles, about 10 of whic will form an integral part of the Parkway, have recentl been restored and dedicated to future use as a recreationa waterway. If localized interest should warrant, other se tions may be leased to public agencies for development. A area of State or interstate park quality and function, th Great Falls of the Potomac is scheduled for eventual com plete acquisition by the National Capital Park and Plannin Commission. Several key tracts have already been acquirec This strikingly scenic gorge is the prospective norther terminus of the Parkway, and is approximately the half-wa point in the initial restoration of the Chesapeake and Ohi Canal. Viewed in its broad aspects, the George Washingto Memorial Parkway takes on the character of a state o national park of major significance.

Within the CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMON STRATION AREA nearly 10,000 predominantly-woode acres bestride long-drawn-out Catoctin Mountain, whicl looks southeastward toward the Monocacy Valley. Immedi ately to the south, along the ridge, is Frederick's municipa watershed. Primary purpose of the Catoctin Project is t provide organized camping facilities for low-income groups Three camps out of a proposed six are now completed an in use. The lands for this project were investigated in 1934 were initiated, planned, acquired, and developed by th National Park Service from funds made available through the National Industrial Recovery Act and the 1935 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act in conjunction with th State Department of Forestry and the University of Mary land Extension Service. After fully developed, this project will be turned over to the State for administration. A day use area, now partially finished, will be conveniently available from U. S. Route 15, near Thurmont. Certain areas

Courtesy of The Sun

ELK NECK STATE PARK: An inviting beach at high tide . . . the only st te-owned shore line.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

GAMBRILL STATE PARK: Scenery, picnicking, hiking and winter sports.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

FORT FREDERICK: A historic shrine with picnic facilities.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

WINTER THRILLS: Skiing at New Germany is becoming increasingly more popular.

ave been set aside as wildlife, geological, and botanical eserves, developed only with foot-trails.

B. STATE-OWNED AREAS

All existing areas under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Forestry have been labeled as either State orests or State Parks. They will be discussed accordingly.

tate Parks

As is true of many other states, Maryland's venture into ie field of State Parks is rather recent. Six areas are now esignated as State Parks, but in certain instances, judging y usual State Park requirements, the term seems to be a isnomer.

The four larger parks represent rather contrasting types. ATAPSCO is a river gorge, located on the "fall-line" etween the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Plateau: ELK ECK is a wooded promontory and beach tract at the xtreme upper end of Chesapeake Bay; GAMBRILL occuies the end of a high mountain ridge, with views as its rincipal stock-in-trade: FORT FREDERICK is primarily a istoric site, located on a riverside upland in the Appalahian foothills, with a hundred-acre lake projecting a third f its length within the park boundary.

The two small parks, WASHINGTON MONUMENT and ORT TONOLOWAY, are both in the Highland Province. he latter of the two is a historic site—that of one of a umber of forts built for defense against the French and ndians—but there has been no development, and recreaonal potentialities are quite limited. WASHINGTON IONUMENT STATE PARK derives its name from a stone bservation tower erected in 1827, as the first monument to eorge Washington to be completed. The original tower as reconstructed a few years ago. This tract is a much smaller edition of GAMBRILL STATE PARK, which it resembles in its natural assets and recreational development. Each occupies an outstanding elevation on a prong of the Blue Ridge "wishbone": GAMBRILL on High Knob, which is in effect the terminus of Catoctin Mountain: WASHINGTON MONUMENT on a free-standing knob on South Mountain. The two tracts are only seven miles apart, by airline distance.

The four major areas deserve further comment.

Dominant feature of PATAPSCO STATE PARK is the river for which it is named. Separated by a mile of privately-owned frontage, the two sections of the Park lie adjacent to the river for a total distance of ten miles. Gorge scenery is characteristic, with forested hills predominating on both sides. Small tributaries supply miniature waterfalls and cascades. Eleven hundred acres of auxiliary forest, privately-owned but open to the public, lie adjacent to the park. Acquisition of additional lands to improve present park boundaries is contemplated.

Location of this State Park practically at Baltimore's doorstep makes it in effect an outlying city park, thus accounting for the fact that even in winter it receives from 2,000 to 4,000 visitors per month. Spring brings a crescendo of use which reaches a numerical climax of 39,000 in May, and then suffers a summer slump, due to competition of bay and ocean beaches. Total attendance in 1939 was 233,000.

Elimination of pollution in the Patapsco would greatly increase the value of the Park for water sports—now consisting only of moderate use by fishermen. Picnicking is most popular, with hiking, riding, camping, and nature study attracting many devotees. The park is easily reached from the Frederick Road, Rolling Road, and Washington Boulevard—U. S. Route 1.

At the extreme northern end of Chesapeake Bay, ELK NECK STATE PARK straddles the tip of the peninsula

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

HERRINGTON MANOR: In summer this area presents many recreational attractions.

between North East and Elk Rivers. The Park includes 647 acres of uneven topography. In places high wooded bluffs drop off sharply to meet narrow beaches on either side of the peninsula—one a mile in length, and the other, half that distance. More beach frontage is to be added as obtainable.

Purchase of land intervening between the two present tracts, and possibly between the park land and Elk Neck State Forest, farther up the peninsula, is also anticipated. The Elk River side is to be developed for vacation use; the west side will take care of day-use patrons.

Lying only 7 miles off much-traveled U. S. 40, the Park may expect heavy patronage for both vacation and day-use from such urban centers as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Lancaster, and York.

GAMBRILL STATE PARK lies adjacent to the southern edge of the FREDERICK WATERSHED, thus forming with it and the CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA a continuous publicly-owned tract of nearly 17,000 acres along Catoctin Mountain. The State Park has elevations 1,100 feet above the neighboring valleys. In addition to the panoramic views which it offers, there is interest in the picnic areas and trails within the mixed pine and hardwood forest that clothes the ridge.

There is present motor access from the north through the Watershed, and from Frederick, by way of the Shookstown Road—a distance of 6 miles. The dual highway now under construction between Frederick and Hagerstown will come very close to the Park, and will bring it within less than half an hour's driving distance from Hagerstown.

Some 15 miles west of Hagerstown lies FORT FREDERICK, built in 1756 as an important unit in the series of anti-Indian forts. The restored fort consists of a 17-foot-high solid masonry wall, enclosing an acre and a half of ground.

Although by current standards, the present area of on 189 acres would be considered inadequate for a State Pa certain factors seem to uphold its continuance as suc scenic interest is derived from its fine setting among mou tain foothills; there is half a mile of frontage along t Potomac River; and most important is the fact that t CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL cuts across the pa tract, and, partly within the latter, widens out into Big Po 1½ miles long, and several hundred feet wide.

The possibilities inherent in adding both acreage a usability to the present park, through improvement of B Pool, leasing of canal property, and purchase of privatel owned land, will be subsequently discussed.

State Forests

The location and character of State Forest lands ha much to do with their relative significance for recreatio Generally speaking, the forested ridges and valleys of tho located in the Appalachian Highlands are more invitin than the scenically undistinguished woodlands of Southe Maryland and the south portion of the Eastern Shore. Th SAVAGE RIVER, SWALLOW FALLS, POTOMAC, an GREEN RIDGE STATE FORESTS will always tend to a tract many more visitors than will CEDARVILLE, DO CASTER, and POCOMOKE STATE FORESTS. Even con parative nearness to Washington, as in the case of th CEDARVILLE TRACT, cannot counteract the greater drav ing power of the mountain forests.

Stretched out on the slopes between Savage and Meado Mountains, SAVAGE RIVER STATE FOREST is traverse by the river of the same name, and a number of its tribu taries. Its present 48,000 acres, which include several larg areas of retired submarginal agricultural land, are sponsore by the University of Maryland Agricultural Extension Ser ice, the State Department of Forestry, and the Resettlemer Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture an leased to the State for 99 years from the Farm Securit Administration. One of these, an isolated tract, lies some what west of the Savage River watershed.

Mountain scenery, best viewed from the two fire towers, i one of the Forest's chief attractions. At sites known as Ne Germany and Big Run both vacation and day-use are pr vided for. Patronage estimates indicate that this Forest at tracts more hunters and fishermen than does any other stat owned area. For forest picnickers it is surpassed only b SWALLOW FALLS. In addition to facilities listed in Tabl A, recent developments have included 5 miles of ski-trail down Meadow Mountain, and a skating rink at New Ger many.

Farthest west of all publicly-owned areas in the State SWALLOW FALLS STATE FOREST lies between th Youghiogheny River and the West Virginia boundary. It

ountain scenery is generally similar to that of SAVAGE VER and POTOMAC STATE FORESTS. For hunting d fishing it draws about half as much patronage as does SAVAGE RIVER tract.

For picnicking, however, it is the outstanding area in the ate, with over four times as much use as that of any other ea. This fact is doubly interesting in view of the isolated cation of the forest in relation to centers of population. ot only do parties come from all over Maryland, but ense plates from as many as twenty different states may seen at one time. An outstandingly scenic site containing acres of virgin hemlock adjacent to the Youghiogheny ver and tributaries, accounts for such patronage. Several terfalls, including one of 70 feet on Muddy Creek—ghest in the State—are exceptional attractions.

A recreational area under construction at Herrington anor—of State Park calibre and scope—will be dissed in a later section of the report. An attractive 55-acre ke, with provisions for boating and bathing, and a colony rental cottages, form the nucleus of what should become. hen completed, a very popular vacation area.

POTOMAC STATE FOREST is made up at present of veral disconnected areas, one group of them bordering the otomac River southeast of Mountain Lake Park, and the her lying northeast of the same town, on Backbone Mountain. Though used mostly for timber growing, this area braces wild, mountainous country, with rocky ledges and ep, wooded slopes, providing many beautiful vistas and stant views. Hunting and fishing are popular, and tent mping is becoming popular in this area.

Located in eastern Allegany County, GREEN RIDGE ATE FOREST takes in parts of Town Hill, Green Ridge, d Polish Mountains, and in places borders the Potomac ver. Being situated on the watersheds of small streams here water even for drinking purposes is very scarce in normal summers, GREEN RIDGE FOREST is not at all suited r intensive recreational development. Urgent need for such eliminated in any case by the proximity of West Virginia's CACAPON STATE PARK. Magnificent views, however, and neral scenic quality, justify the present extensive provision foot and bridle trails.

Newly-acquired, and as yet undeveloped, ELK NECK TATE FOREST, which lies near the base of the peninsula at is crossed farther south by ELK NECK STATE PARK, ppears not very promising for recreation. Hunting is permitted, as in other State Forests. Only if future land purchases provide continuity with the State Park is there likely be extensive provision of trails or other typical appurtenances of forest recreation.

CEDARVILLE STATE FOREST straddles the Prince eorge's-Charles County line a few miles east of the Crain ighway-Md. Route 3. Predominant Virginia Pine and her hardwoods characterize scenery which is not outstanding. The Zekiah Swamp meanders through the tract, affording picturesque hiking alongside. Several picnic areas provide for incidental recreational use, and some hunting is done within the area. Completion of the new bridge now under construction across the lower Potomac River near Morgantown will greatly increase traffic on the Crain Highway, and will no doubt stimulate tourist and day-use, as well as overnight camping, in this tract.

In western Charles County DONCASTER STATE FOREST generally echoes the character and recreational significance of the CEDARVILLE area.

Consisting of several tracts on both sides of the Pocomoke River in Worcester County, POCOMOKE STATE FOREST,

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

MUDDY CREEK FALLS: In Swallow Falls State Forest, Garrett County.

like SAVAGE RIVER, has recently been greatly enlarged, in this instance to the extent of some 6,800 acres through the long-term leasing of several tracts from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In general, Loblolly Pine, and—along the river—cypress, draped with Spanish Moss, form the typical forest species. Proximity to several sizable towns undoubtedly accounts for considerable patronage of the picnic areas, and for a comparatively large number of hunting and fishing devotees.

Miscellaneous State-Owned Areas

Although title to their lands is held by the State, the parks under the jurisdiction of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission are in reality metropolitan in character. Major portions of the tracts now improved consist of a continuation of Rock Creek Park outside of the District of Columbia, and the upper portion of the Sligo Branch of the Anacostia River lying in Montgomery County. Acquisition of Sligo Branch within Prince George's County is planned. These, and other areas lying in the suburban territory of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, tributary to the District of Columbia, offer to its urban a suburban dwellers much the same types of day-use recr tion as that provided for citizens of Baltimore by some its outlying city parks, and by the Patapsco State Pa Present holdings form only a fraction of the land propos for eventual acquisition.

In the mountains of Garrett County is a tract known the CUNNINGHAM TRACT. Formerly part of a 32,0 acre tract purchased for the purpose of removing submarg al land from cultivation, the 1,800 acres in the site ha been leased to the University of Maryland for 99 years, that it is in effect "state-owned." The tract is intended pa tially for recreation, with present emphasis placed on u by 4-H Clubs and other organized groups. The Universi of Maryland will also use it for educational and demo strational purposes.

Located in Somerset County on the Eastern Shore, GREE HILL TOWER is one of the most prominent of the ma forest fire lookout stations in the State. The small ar around the tower, developed for picnicking, is well us during the hot summer months.

Courtesy of The Sun

FORT SMALLWOOD: Baltimore's "Coney Island" . . . The City's only waterfront park is approximately fifteen miles distant.

TABLE B

SUMMARY OF RECREATIONAL AREAS IN MARYLAND CITIES HAVING OVER 10,000 POPULATION

City	Population (1940)	Number of Parks	Total Park Acreage (1935)	Total Park Acreage (1925-26)	Population Per Acre of Park (1935)
Baltimore	859,100	113	3,648	2,833.8	231
Cumberland	39,483	3	74	2.8	534
Hagerstown	32,491	11	80	55.5	404
Frederick	15,802	7	28.75	0	552.5
Annapolis	13,069	1	32	0	413
Salisbury	13,313	1	70	0	171
Cambridge	10,102	1	20	20	445

Perched on one of the highest eminences in Maryland, in e center of northern Garrett County close to U. S. 40. EGRO MOUNTAIN TOWER serves an exceptionally fine ntage point for observation of scenery. With facilities ovided for picnicking, it is not surprising that this 1½- re site attracted 5,000 visitors in 1939.

ST. MARY'S CITY RESTORATION includes a replica Maryland's first State House, and the Leonard Calvert onument, both located on or near the site where Calvert gned the treaty with the Indians. Trinity Church, nearby as built with bricks from the original State House. Not r away is Chancellors Point, landing place of the first aryland colonists.

C. MUNICIPALLY-OWNED AREAS

In these days when many cities possess more park acreage tside of their corporate limits than within, municipal nership of parks by no means implies an urban or inten- e type of development. Nonurban parks may be under the jurisdiction of a city, county, state, metropolitan district, or special agency such as the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Thus no fine lines can be drawn merely on the basis of the type of agency which owns or administers a given area. PATAPSCO STATE PARK is nearer to Baltimore than is FORT SMALLWOOD, and under different circumstances might similarly have become an outlying city park. As previously noted, in discussing MARYLAND AS A SETTING FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION, the range of interest of an area—as well as its relation to the population pattern—tends to determine its significance in the recreational picture of the State.

Courtesy of Baltimore City Water Department

ETTY BOY RESERVOIR: Part of Baltimore City's water supply . . . a watershed with limited recreational possibilities.

Baltimore's only public bathing beach is located on the site of FORT SMALLWOOD, 15 miles from the City. This tract contained one of a number of Federal forts built along the Bay front shortly after the War of 1812, but later abandoned. Of a total shore length of 1.2 miles, only a quarter has been improved for bathing. Under certain tide and wind conditions the beach is made objectionable by trash and wastes from shipping, industrial plants, and the City of Baltimore. Notwithstanding this fact, and the distance from the City, records show that attendance at this beach has been increasing steadily for the past five years, while patronage of Baltimore's five municipal swimming pools has declined. Present development for various forms of day-use is inadequate to handle large crowds.

Located at the southeastern extremity of the City of Baltimore, the 40-acre municipally-owned site of FORT ARMISTEAD has had no development. It is included here, however, because of its nearness to Baltimore, and the apparent feasibility of greatly enlarging the present tract to bring it into the range of recreational potentialities.

Excepting FORT SMALLWOOD, Baltimore's parks lie essentially within the corporate limits. Gwynn's Falls some of the other municipal parks are similar as

Courtesy of Anton Pic

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE CHESAPEAKE: A lure for thousands.

acter and types of use to some of the Maryland-National Capital Parks which serve Washington and its Maryland suburbs. Baltimore has been developing a system of parks and play areas in accordance with a carefully-studied, long-range plan of acquisition and development. It seems unnecessary, therefore, that this report should have further concern with the City's park system.

Other Maryland cities are somewhat underdeveloped as to well-rounded aggregations of parks and play areas, and programs for organized community recreation. Inasmuch as this report is primarily concerned with recreation from the standpoint of the State, no attempt will be made to appraise deficiencies of individual communities. A subsequent suggestion will be made, however, as to possible means of stimulating local activity to improve the status of recreation in the various municipalities, as well as rural communities.

The essential purpose of LOCH RAVEN and PRETTY BOY WATERSHEDS is of course to provide a safe water supply for the city of Baltimore. Only such incidental recreational uses may be permitted as will not interfere in any way with the primary function of each tract. Su uses appear to be picnicking and motoring. The two pic areas in the LOCH RAVEN area attract about 2,000 peop annually; PRETTY BOY entertains about half that nu ber. Continued, and perhaps increasing use of the t watersheds is likely for the purpose noted, but recreati must always be incidental, and restricted as to type.

Similar to LOCH RAVEN and PRETTY BOY in ki and function, the FREDERICK WATERSHED lies on t east slope of the scenic Catoctin Ridge, between GAMBRIL STATE PARK and the CATOCTIN RECREATIONA DEMONSTRATION AREA. The 6,000-acre tract is per trated by hiking trails and motor roads, the latter givi direct access southward to the State Park.

D. OUT-OF-STATE PARKS WHICH AFFECT MARYLAND RECREATION

Several neighboring states have parks which are p ronized by Marylanders, and which should be consider in planning locations for the State's future recreational are

Sixteen miles south of Hancock, Maryland, lies West rginia's CACAPON STATE PARK, which at present ıws a considerable proportion of its patronage from Hag- town and Cumberland,—respectively 54 and 32 miles tant by road. The Park is a long-drawn-out tract of more ın 4,500 acres, located along and east of the ridge slopes Cacapon Mountain, with most of the development con- ıtrated in the southern portion of the park. A dozen :ation cabins and a large picnic area have been placed thin the mountainside forest through which foot and idle trails and a motor road lead to scenic observation ints. Swimmers find a small lake and beach inviting, and ary wayfarers and whetted appetites are cheered by an ractive lodge and excellent meals.

Virginia's WESTMORELAND STATE PARK lies along- le the broad tidal bay of the Potomac, sixty miles airline stance south of Washington. Although the area is quite ıccessible from Maryland at present, with completion of Potomac River Bridge now under construction east of edericksburg, the whole peninsula of Southern Maryland ll be brought within convenient use distance of this State rk. Washington will be two motoring-hours away. A thing beach, bathhouse, and boathouse emphasize the rk's predominant aquatic character; vacation cabins pro- le hospitality.

About 25 miles northeast of Hagerstown lies Pennsyl- nia's CALEDONIA STATE PARK, in which the greatest raction is a well-equipped swimming pool. Other items r vacationists and other patrons include a picnic area, a lf course, two inns, and a museum. Adjacent MONT LTO and MICHAUX STATE FORESTS provide extensive nting areas in the timberlands of South Mountain.

E. COMMERCIAL RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Commercial roadside developments of the types mentioned der COMMERCIAL RECREATIONAL RESOURCES are scattered all over the State along the principal highways, but are especially numerous on U. S. 1 between Baltimore and Washington. Resort accommodations naturally are found either in the mountains or on bay or ocean beaches. Some of the highland resort centers include Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park in southeastern Garrett County, and the Blue Ridge Summit-Pen Mar section on South Mountain near the Pennsylvania border. All such mountain resorts have suffered a decline of patronage in recent years, probably due to "automobility" and the greater lure of large bodies of water elsewhere.

Some of the better-known commercial beaches are Bay Shore Park, southeast of Baltimore, near Sparrows Point: Seaside Park at Chesapeake Beach in Calvert County: Tolchester Beach, and Betterton Beach, respectively west and north of Chestertown in Kent County on the Eastern Shore: and Ocean City, the only development on the Maryland strip of Atlantic Coast.

F. CENTERS OF PRIVATE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The most significant summer cottage and residence colonies are found along Chesapeake Bay. Estates have largely appropriated the Eastern Shore as far south as Cambridge. On the Western Shore, there are a few large estates, but cottages and residences of more modest character predominate, developments being scattered along shores of Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries between Baltimore and Solomon's Island. The Eastern Shore is a nationally-known Mecca for shooting of waterfowl. In Worthington Valley near Reisterstown, in Green Spring Valley, and in the northeast corner of the State, in Cecil County, fox-hunting is a popular diversion.

Summer residences are scattered throughout the mountainous sections of the State, with concentrations at the three sites already mentioned under COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS and around DEEP CREEK LAKE, a large electric power reservoir in western Garrett County.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

For the majority of Maryland's nonurban public recreational areas—State Parks and recreational developments in State Forests—the State Department of Forestry is the administrative agency. Originally established as the State Board of Forestry in 1906, the Department was placed under the Regents of the University of Maryland in the general consolidation of State Agencies in 1922. At that time an Advisory Board of Forestry was established which, as its name clearly implies, acts only in an advisory capacity.

The head of the Department is the State Forester who is appointed by the Board of Regents. Operating through an Assistant State Forester, who also acts as Director of Parks, and with the aid of an Assistant Forester in charge of protection activities and an Extension Forester on educational aspects, the Department's forest and park areas come under the immediate supervision of three District Foresters covering the central, eastern and western sections of the State, respectively. Since we are concerned primarily with recreational areas, no further elaboration of the widespread organization of forest superintendents, assistants, wardens, etc. will be made here; suffice it to say that the park superintendents and superintendents of forests in which other recreational areas are located report directly to their respective District Foresters.

The Department's jurisdiction over State Parks was established in the act of 1906 setting up the original State Board of Forestry but no such area was so designated until Fort Frederick was styled a State Park early in 1934.

In general, the Department's authority for acquisition, development and maintenance of state-owned lands is equally applicable to Parks, Forests and Reserves, the terms being used interchangeably in the several statutes enacted throughout the years of its existence.

Although the Maryland National Capital Metropolitan Park Areas involve the State in that it holds title to the land, these areas are under the jurisdiction of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission rather than the State Department of Forestry. Under the so-called Capper-Cramton Act of 1930, the Commission may receive assistance from the Federal Government through a one-third outright grant plus a two-thirds loan of funds for eight years without interest for the acquisition of park lands along certain tributaries of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers as set forth by the Act. Operation and maintenance is provided entirely by the Commission through a tax levy within the Commission's jurisdictional district.

The National Park Service has sole responsibility for Fort McHenry. The portions of the George Washington Memorial Parkway now in Federal ownership, including Fort Washington and a portion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, are under its jurisdiction for maintenance and operation. The twenty miles nearest Washington are to be developed by the National Park Service as part of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. In the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, there is joint responsibility by the National Park Service and the State Department of Forestry. Title rests in the Federal agency, which has been responsible for development, but an agreement specified eventual turning-over of the area to the State Department of Forestry.

Two large tracts owned by the Farm Security Administration (in Garrett County, and in Worcester and Somerset counties) have recently been leased for 99 years by the State Department of Forestry. These tracts include 30,200 acres allocated to Savage River State Forest, and 6,800 acres to Pocomoke State Forest. The University of Maryland has assumed responsibility for the 1,800-acre Cunningham tract, which was part of the Garrett County tract, to be used for recreation and other purposes.

Responsibility for state-owned St. Mary's City Restoration is vested in the Tercentenary Memorial Commission. Jurisdiction of the Baltimore Park Board over Fort Smallwood, as well as Fort Armistead and other parks within the City limits; of the City of Baltimore's Water Department and the City of Frederick over their respective watersheds, all are noted in Tables A and B. No mention of the many special authorizing statutes in connection with such areas seems to be needed. As to local authority in general, Chapter 155, Laws of 1937, provides that "The County Commissioners of each county and the legislative body of each incorporated city or town in the State shall have full power and authority to establish and/or maintain, directly or by contract, reasonable facilities for the public recreation."

VIII. HOW EXISTING AREAS RELATE TO THE NATURAL SETTING AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Thanks to a total of nearly 85,000 acres in four State rests, and another 19,000 acres in parks and secondary reational areas, the Appalachian Highlands far outance the acreage in other sections of the State. Mere size ne, of course, must not be taken too seriously; 20,000 es in a State Forest may have less recreational value n 500 acres of park land that is strategically located well developed for public use. Nevertheless, current lic ownership of a total of more than 100,000 acres mountain land in Maryland indicates at least no shortof that type of environment for recreation in the State, assures potential opportunities for expansion of present lities as need appears, and funds become available. This course does not imply that there should not be further uisitions in this part of the State; some are needed blocking up existing holdings and the State's forest prom is not herein considered.

Unfortunately the outlook is much less cheerful as regards ch lands, of which scarcely three miles, out of the 3,600 es of bay and estuary frontage, are in publicly-owned reational areas. The spread of private beach developnt in the past 25 or 30 years indicates the danger of plete loss of an irreplaceable recreational asset unless quate frontage, well distributed, is soon acquired for manent preservation. Not only do selected stretches of , estuary, and ocean frontage deserve conservation as mples of Maryland's typical and noteworthy types of nery, but they also are perhaps the most valuable kind recreational area that the State has to offer. Usable bodies water generally tend to be in great demand by the public, reasonably accessible, and made available for suitable . The fact that Maryland has no natural lakes makes beaches all the more important.

Aside from Chesapeake Bay and ocean beach frontage Coastal Plain has little if any scenery that is sufficiently standing to suggest need for its preservation. The two te Forests in Southern Maryland, and the POCOMOKE t furnish samples of a type of reserve which has limited localized value for recreation, but is not of State Park bre.

The remaining general type of scenery, that of the Piednt Plateau, is best exemplified in its stream valleys, a nber of which are comprised within present recreational as. Patapsco State Park, the areas under the jurisdiction the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Comsion, the upper portion of the George Washington Merial Parkway from the District of Columbia to a point ve Great Falls, Baltimore's watershed, etc., all represent teau or "fall-line" scenery of the gorge or abrupt valley type. One of the most interesting features of the George Washington Memorial Parkway is the striking contrast between the rugged upper river valley and the wide tidal estuary below the District of Columbia.

Location of additional State Parks in Maryland should take particularly into account the factors of scenic qualification mentioned above, as well as other attributes previously mentioned as being desirable in a State Park.

Earnest efforts have been made to set standards for determining how many acres of nonurban recreational areas there should be for each person in a state, and how far the average individual or family will travel to reach an outing area before giving up in dismay at the prospective driving distance. There are so many variables involved in both cases that it seems a matter of doubtful wisdom to take such criteria too seriously. A desire to find some quantitative basis for planning a system of recreational areas is natural: but it is questionable whether sufficiently accurate yardsticks have yet been found to prevent the answers from being rather arbitrary. An ounce of common sense applied to the problem may be worth a pound of formulas.

Even in such an inexact science as the application of common sense it is helpful to have some quantitative basis. It is, therefore, worth noting in planning recreational areas primarily for the citizens of Maryland that approximately half of them (859,100 of 1,821,244, 1940 Census) live in Baltimore City and approximately two-thirds (1,164,817, not including Washington) in the Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis Area. The rest of the Western Shore accommodates a little less than one-quarter (460,391) of the State total of which appreciable concentrations are in Cumberland (39,483), Hagerstown (32,491), and Frederick (15,802). The remaining one-eighth (196,036) are located on the Eastern Shore where the only significant concentration is in Salisbury (13,313).

Also worth noting is the very striking tendency toward concentration of the colored population in Baltimore City: the rate of increase during the 1920-1930 decade being 31.3% as compared to 13.2% for the State. By 1930 this has resulted in only a slightly larger ratio of colored to white in Baltimore City (17.7% colored) than in the State (17.0% colored) as a whole, but developments since then indicate a rapid continually rising ratio for some time to come.

In the Southern Maryland portion of the Western Shore, (south of the Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis Area) white and colored population is about equal, while, in the Western Maryland portion the population is only about 2% colored.

One quarter of Eastern Shore population is colored and the distribution is generally appreciable throughout the area. In both Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore there has been a general tendency during the last few decades for the volume of the colored population to decline.

The long term trend of total population growth has been continually characterized by large increases in the Baltimore metropolitan area and the suburban area around Washington. Since 1790, the population of the Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis Area has increased twelvefold while the rest of the Western Shore has only slightly more than tripled, and that of the Eastern Shore has not quite doubled.

Eight of the nine counties on the Eastern Shore have had larger populations at times during the last four decades than they have today.

Study of Table C (showing distances from the larger cities and towns to reasonably accessible areas which have had a considerable degree of development) in relation to the map of existing areas, indicates some apparent gaps and shortcomings:

1. Lack of any state-owned beaches on the west shore of Chesapeake Bay, within usable distance of the large metropolitan populations of Baltimore and Washington, is the most obvious and serious deficiency in Maryland's present system of recreational areas.

2. Absence of any large land reserves for recreational use, in or near the triangle formed by Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis,—similar to Chicago's Cook County Forest Preserve, indicates another serious void.

3. The quadrant lying from northeast to northwest of Baltimore—by no means lacking in scenic interest—is devoid of public recreational areas, other than the two watersheds, which are and always will be quite limited as to types of use.

4. There is no state or other publicly-owned beach frontage on the whole eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay (o

TABLE C

DISTANCES FROM THE LARGER CITIES AND TOWNS TO PRESENT RECREATIONAL AREAS HAVING SOME DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT

City	Population, 1940	Maryland Parks						Maryland Forests							Out of State Parks	
		Elk Neck	Fort Frederick	Gambrill—Frederick Watershed—Catoctin	Patapsco	Cunningham Tract	Fort Smallwood	Gelleville	Doncaster	Greenbridge	Pocomoke	Potomac	Savage River (New Germany)	Swallow Falls (Herrington Manor)	Cacapon, W. Va.	
Baltimore	1,041,229*	53	86	52	8	173	19	59	83	122			159	188	126	
Washington	882,316*	93	85	52	32	172	45	23	30	121			158	187	123	
Cumberland	39,483		54	88		35				18		49	21	50	32	
Hagerstown	32,491	127	18	25	70	102	91			40			88	117	44	
Frederick	15,802	100	39	6	43	126	64	69		64		140	112	140	77	
Annapolis	13,069	74	111	77	29		21	37		136			184	204		
Salisbury	13,313	115									24					
Cambridge	10,102	99									58					
Frostburg	7,659		64	99		24				29		42	10	39	43	
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,918,024*	64														
Wilmington, Del.	180,953*	36														
Lancaster, Pa.	129,460*	72														
York, Pa.	56,666	84		51												

* Estimated population of Metropolitan Districts for 1940 as defined by U. S. Bureau of the Census.

an at Elk Neck), or on Maryland's 30 miles of Atlantic acoast.

5. There is no publicly-owned recreational beach front-;e in Southern Maryland. either on Chesapeake Bay or ong the Potomac River and other estuaries.

6. Only a very few areas in the State have the character nonurban recreational reserves, intended for rather in-nsive use by rural and village inhabitants.

7. Excepting distinctly urban or suburban examples in e metropolitan areas of Baltimore and Washington. there e no parkways in the State.

8. There is not a publicly-owned Wayside Area immediately adjacent to any of the main highways of the State.

Apparent insufficiencies in three sections of Maryland are explainable by their geographic characters. The agricultural plateau quadrant from northwest to southwest of Baltimore. the wornout farmland and second-growth-timber uplands of the Southern Maryland peninsula below the tobacco-belt around Upper Marlboro, and the flat cultivated or forested lowlands of the Eastern Shore; these three sections call for recreational areas located to serve local needs, but do not suggest the creation of State Parks.

TABLE D

PROPOSED SYSTEM OF NONURBAN PARKS, RECREATIONAL RESERVES, PARKWAYS, TRAILWAYS, AND FORESTS

(Note: Figures in parentheses are existing areas in State Forests that could be marked off for recreational areas)

PARKS	Jurisdiction	Present Acreage	Proposed Additional Acreage	Ultimate Total Acreage
k Neck	State	647	853	1,500
ern	State	.....	1,500	1,500
ffs of Calvert	State	.....	1,500	1,500
ean Beach	State	.....	2,000	2,000
apsco	State	1,504	996	2,500
er Creek Valley	State	.....	2,500	2,500
toctin Mountain	State	17,000	.....	17,000
rrington Manor	State	(700)	.....	700
t Frederick	State	189	311	500
	Totals	20,040	9,660	29,700

ut 10,000 acres more or less to be acquired for State Parks.

RECREATIONAL BESERVES	Jurisdiction	Present Acreage	Proposed Additional Acreage	Ultimate Total Acreage
ercity Reserve	State	.....	1,000	1,000
th Bay Beach	State	.....	2,000	2,000
w Germany	State	(500)	.....	500
Run	State	(500)	.....	500
nningham Tract (Pleasant Valley)	State	1,800	.....	1,800
shington Monument	State	32	468	500
ncaster (Negro)	State	(1,463)	1,537	3,000
	Subtotals, State	4,295	5,005	9,300

ut 5,000 acres more or less to be acquired for State Recreational Reserves.

		Present Acreage	Ultimate Total Acreage
ach or Beaches for Baltimore-Washington-Annapolis	Special Agency	.....	2,000
on Run	M.-N.C.P. & P.C.*	.....	400
t Smallwood	Municipal	100	100
th Bay Beach	Municipal	.....	500
t Armistead (Negro)	Municipal	40	500
her Areas—One or more per county, 25-500 acres each	County and Municipal	.....	5,000
	Totals	4,435	17,800

Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

PARKWAYS	Jurisdiction	Motorway Included
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	Federal	No
George Washington Memorial*	Federal	Yes
Baltimore-Washington	State	Yes
Washington-Annapolis	State	Yes
Connecting Link—Baltimore-Washington to Baltimore-Annapolis Dual Highway	State	Yes
Blue Ridge—Maryland Section	Federal	Yes
Selected Stream Valleys	State or County	Not necessarily

* Includes Great Falls.

TRAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS	Jurisdiction
Appalachian Trail—existing	Appalachian Trail Association
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Parkway—Washington to Seneca, Md., now under development. Thence to Appalachian Trail at Harpers Ferry—eventually	Federal
Patapsco-Catoctin	State
Patapsco-Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	State
Baltimore-Washington	State

FORESTS	Jurisdiction	Acreage
Present State Forests	State	101,496
Extension and Filling in of Present Areas	State	386,504
New Areas: South Mountain, Mouth of Patuxent River, tracts in Dorchester, Harford, Baltimore, Wicomico and Worcester Counties	State	
B-W-A Area	State or State-Federal	
Municipal Areas	Municipal	
	Total Goal	488,000

IX. A PATTERN FOR NONURBAN PUBLIC RECREATIONAL AREAS

The first phase of the threefold purpose of this report, as noted in the Foreword, has been covered. This consisted of presenting "to the people of Maryland an idea of what recreational facilities the State now has to offer."

The next step is "to show what it should have, in order to serve adequately the present and prospective population of the State, and its visitors." For each type of recreational area, needs will be summarized and, wherever feasible, recommendations made as to relatively specific localities.

PROPOSED STATE PARKS

Maryland needs a moderate number of State Parks, fairly well distributed throughout the State, in some reasonable relation to the distribution of its population but emphasizing those sections which have the most to offer in the way of scenic environment and exceptional opportunities for recreation. It has been repeatedly proven that people will travel several times as far to reach areas of outstanding attractiveness as they will to visit mediocre places.

Recommendations for a State Park System comprise three groups: Beach Parks, Plateau Valley Parks, and Highland Parks. Some of these are existing areas: one is a present State Forest recreation site: another is now partially acquired as a park: and the remainder are new areas.

ELK NECK, northernmost of the Beach Parks, needs little comment other than emphasis on the importance of acquiring additional shore frontage as soon as possible, and of eventually obtaining some of the interior of the peninsula, thus joining present park and forest holdings, to their mutual advantage for recreational use.

Distant 15 to 25 miles from Baltimore lies the Severn River—probably the most convenient and accessible estuary in relation to Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis. The general shoreland character is not unlike that at Elk Neck, though the wooded bluffs are not as abrupt nor as high along the Severn. The water area is comparatively large, and in places more lake-like in shape than most of the river estuaries along the Bay. It is desirable and still possible to mark out a considerable area, much of which would consist of forested upland. Resort developments in the vicinity may tend to elevate land costs, but the scenic and recreational quality of the locality merit strenuous efforts to assure preservation of an adequate shorefront area for public use.

Third and most southerly of the proposed Beach Parks is one located so as to include a considerable stretch of the CLIFFS OF CALVERT. Arising rather abruptly from a sandy beach which extends for miles without indentations or marked change of direction, these cliffs were noted by Capt. John Smith during a reconnaissance trip in 1608, and have ever since remained notable landmarks. Undulati partially-wooded uplands which back the shoreline readily adaptable to development for various State P functions. For the sake of accessibility to Washington a Baltimore it would be desirable to locate the park north Plum Point, if practicable.

A fourth Beach Park should be mentioned, and its acqu tion assured, though development may be indefinitely po poned: immediately south of Ocean City, on the barr beach (made inaccessible at present by the inlet wh connects Sinepuxent Bay with the ocean) at Ocean C the State should acquire several miles of ocean beach fro age for the future. Twenty-five miles to the north, De ware now owns nine miles of shoreland which will pr ably be developed as a State Park within the next f years. Greater accessibility of the Delaware tract to nor ward centers of population would shut off most patrona from the Maryland area. If a bay bridge should be built, c necting Baltimore or Annapolis with the Eastern Sho development of OCEAN BEACH STATE PARK wou then probably be justified.

Of the three proposed Plateau Valley Parks, PATAPS exists as a completely available area, but with boundar subject to improvement through extension, as occasion p mits. To be ardently sought for is the elimination pollution in the Patapsco River—an eventuality that wou manifold the present value of the park.

Logically a state or interstate park in quality and fu tion, the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Ma land is scheduled for eventual complete acquisition by t National Capital Park and Planning Commission with t cooperation of the Maryland-National Capital Park a Planning Commission as previously stated. Together wi

Courtesy of Maryland Geological Sur

CLIFFS OF CALVERT: A landmark as characteristic of Maryland as t "Chalk Cliffs" are of Dover.

Courtesy of Frederick P. Stieff

Boating on the Severn: Maryland's bays and rivers offer unlimited recreational opportunities.

Virginia portion of the project. the Parkway will include ne 7,000 acres. a considerable portion of which lies in vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac.

Something over 30 miles northeast of Baltimore, in Har-d County. is a scenic section where several tributaries Deer Creek meet in eroded. rocky gorges. There are ple opportunities to provide for swimming. and the vironment is favorable for other types of State Park use. veral thousand acres should be obtainable at a reasonable st.

Three areas are recommended for State Parks in the Ap-lachian Highlands. All are now publicly owned. but cer-n changes of jurisdiction or classification are required. well as procurement of additional land in at least one tance.

It has been noted previously that three adjoining reserva-ns on Catoctin Mountain comprise a total of nearly ,000 acres. Combination of these tracts as a single State rk is recommended. Inasmuch as the State is already committed to taking over the CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT from the National Park Service. joining of that tract with GAMBRILL STATE PARK is logical. If necessary. a portion of the FREDERICK WATERSHED could be excised. and retained under the present authority. the remainder to be deeded. or leased for a long term. to the State Department of Forestry for maintenance as a forest reserve.

This large mountain tract is 52 miles from both Baltimore and Washington—only two-thirds the distance from the latter to the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Even without a moderate amount of land purchase to improve its boundaries. the park would contain most of Catoctin Mountain. Given a generation or two to improve its present deficiencies in quality of forest cover. and a suitable. well-rounded development program. this Catoctin Mountain area should become one of the outstanding State Parks in the Eastern United States. and an attraction for tourists from all over the country.

Located at the western extremity of the State, HERRINGTON MANOR (which takes its name from an original manor house that is still intact) is one of the most extensive recreational developments created by the State Department of Forestry. Both in quality of environment and character of development this site is of State Park calibre. In accordance with pre-stated criteria, and definitions of types of recreational areas, it is recommended that 500 acres, more or less, be marked off from SWALLOW FALLS STATE FOREST, and designated as HERRINGTON MANOR STATE PARK. Set in a State Forest, the park could do with a much smaller acreage than if it stood alone. Careful study, however, should be given to the effects of possible future clear-cutting of timber, in relation to park approaches and views. For protective reasons, allocation of considerably more than 500 acres for park purposes might prove to be advisable.

Permanent classification of FORT FREDERICK as a State Park rather than as a Historic Reserve may depend on the extent to which it would be practicable to utilize the 100-acre Big Pool, about a third of which lies within present park boundaries. Created artificially to form one of the storage reservoirs for the C. & O. Canal, which ran through it, Big Pool's present sources of water are not reliable during summer months. With the Canal now in National Park Service ownership, the whole lake and its immediate shores become potentially available for use. There should be careful investigation to find out: the possibility of providing the lake with an adequate water supply from the nearby Potomac, or other source; the adequacy of present public ownership of adjacent lands; and the feasibility of acquiring additional tracts so as to create satisfactory boundaries.

Supplementing State Parks, and not necessarily less significant, considering the need which they can fulfill.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

Ocean City: The Atlantic Ocean on Maryland's doorsteps.

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Fo

Great Falls on the Potomac: Scenic spot near the Nation's Capi

Recreational Reserves should become increasingly recognized as important elements in Maryland's pattern of recreational areas. State jurisdiction is not necessarily implied, though general supervision by the State's park authority would have advantages.

Recreational Reserves should fill gaps left by State Parks and Municipal Parks and Play Areas. Such gaps tend to occur in the vicinities of the larger municipalities and in most rural sections. In the first instance, because favorableness for intensive recreational use is called for, rather than extraordinary surroundings, areas should be sought fairly close to the cities they are expected to serve. From five to twenty-five miles—depending on the drawing power of the area and the size of the city concerned—is probably a reasonable range of travel distance to assure most effective use of such reserves, the size of which might vary from twenty-five to several hundred acres.

In rural sections, if a Recreational Reserve were rather centrally provided for each county, there would be few localities in Maryland where a drive of more than 25 miles would be required to reach it. Much can be said in favor of locating such areas in conjunction with consolidated school grounds, which offer the advantage of existing indoor facilities. In the case of projected new consolidated schools, choice of a site might well take into consideration the selection of an area which would not only be satisfactory for school requirements, but would also allow acquisition of enough suitable additional land to permit associated development of a complete recreational center. The latter could be provided at comparatively little extra cost, particularly if developed by relief labor.

The locality where Recreational Reserves are most urgently needed is the "B-W-A Area," by which is meant the triangle formed by Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis, plus adjacent lands which are affected by metropolitan problems

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

A STATE PARK: Deer Creek near "The Rocks."

ncentration of 1,600,000 people in these cities and their urbs calls for much more extensive and well-distributed nrban recreational areas than now exist. The Maryland te Planning Commission's report on the B-W-A Area has posed a large forest reserve (up to 100,000 acres) in the tern section of the triangle, on land of generally sub-rginal character. A Demonstration Forest, under either te, or some combination of State and Federal jurisdiction been suggested. The possible value of such a reserve all kinds of recreation is immeasurable.

Particularly important is the development of a large tract intensive use, approximately halfway between Balti-re and Washington. Such a potential area exists along Patuxent River, between Fort Meade and the National ricultural Research Center. A Recreational Reserve of 00 acres or more, less than 20 miles from the centers the two cities, should be developed for all conceivable ds of nonurban day-use. This intensive-use area would sumably form an appendage to the larger forest reserve. The other type of Recreational Reserve most needed in B-W-A Area is beaches. The State Beach Parks already posed are of state-wide concern, and though of value to timore and Washington, need supplementing by other as adapted primarily to the handling of bathers by the usands.

FORT SMALLWOOD now aims inadequately at fulfilling t function. More of its beach could be made usable, but whole tract is not susceptible to expansion, nor is it table for accommodation of future crowds.

Acquisition of the Bay Shore frontage from Fort Howard Back River as a Municipal Beach for Baltimore has been ed repeatedly and should be pushed to accomplishment ferred to as NORTH BAY BEACH in Table D).

FORT ARMISTEAD, already mentioned as a holding h undeveloped possibilities, has been more or less earmarked as a Municipal Beach to serve the large Negro population of Baltimore. Adjacent inexpensive land to the south of the 10 acres now owned should be acquired to the extent of at least several hundred acres, so as to provide for an adequate, all-round day-use area.

Acquisition of additional bay beach frontage south of FORT SMALLWOOD, is recommended, preferably as a State Reserve. Not requiring exceptional scenic quality, but suitable for intensive use on a large scale, still available extensive frontage with a backing of several thousand acres of present or potential woodland, should be obtained as soon as possible (SOUTH BAY BEACH in Table D).

The unusual governmental and financial status of the District of Columbia inhibits it from obtaining for itself from local funds any recreational lands outside of its jurisdiction. To aid in overcoming these limitations, the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930 was enacted as previously noted, thereby making it possible through the joint efforts of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, provision of suburban park areas that benefit the District and the Washington-Maryland Metropolitan Area alike. Congressional extension of the scope of this Act might permit purchase of one or more beach areas which would undoubtedly be as valuable to citizens of Washington as any area within the present legal scope of acquisition. Along the estuaries of the South, Rhodes, and West Rivers, which would be the sections nearest to the Capital City, there is still available suitable frontage. A few years hence, there may not be. To facilitate proper location of such areas in relation to the state system, the State Department of Forestry should be represented.

Oxon Run Valley is at the present time outside the boundaries of the Washington-Maryland Metropolitan District. In view of its proximity to the Capital and the existing danger of uncontrolled subdivision in this area, steps should

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

CATOCTIN DEMONSTRATION AREA: A natural setting for picnickers and hikers amid pine and hardwood forests.

Courtesy of National Park Service

Big Pool: An undeveloped recreation opportunity.

be taken immediately for its inclusion within the jurisdiction of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the scope of the Capper-Cramton Act. Until this is done, any allocation of this area for a particular use is premature. Portions of the Run Valley are now now being subdivided. The major portion of Oxon Run within the District of Columbia has already been acquired.

Also suggested is the extension of DONCASTER STATE FOREST westward to the Potomac, with provision, near the waterfront, of facilities for vacation use by Negroes. This type of accommodation is nonexistent in Maryland, and would seem a justifiable project for the State Department of Forestry.

Several existing areas in Maryland appear to fit satisfactorily into the Recreational Reserve classification. NEW GERMANY, the CUNNINGHAM TRACT, and possibly BIG RUN, all in or adjacent to SAVAGE RIVER STATE FOREST, have sufficient variety of recreational development to justify calling them Recreational Reserves, rather than considering them as mere recreational incidents within a State Forest.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT perhaps fits better as a Recreational than as a Historical Reserve, inasmuch as there is no historic significance implicit in the site itself, but only in the comparative antiquity of the original monument.

Apparent lack of justification for locating of State Parks in Eastern Shore territory makes all the more important the creation of Recreational Reserves adequate to serve the needs of the resident population. Development of a number of beach areas on the basis of state and county cooperation would seem to be the solution for the Eastern Shore, as well as for Southern Maryland.

In counties without water frontage or other outstanding basis for location, the general recommendations noted for rural recreation centers would apply. Cooperative efforts of local groups with County Agents of the State Extension Service, and with the State Department of Forestry, under the general supervision of the State Planning Commission should determine distribution of sites for Recreational Reserves throughout the State, including those for Negroes in sections where they form a high percentage of the population, as in Southern Maryland, and the Eastern Shore.

PROPOSED PARKWAYS

Maryland Parkways for which there seems to be eventual justification would be of several types.

Studies of the B-W-A Area have indicated the need of certain intercity parkways for relief of present traffic.

New links which would be needed to connect State Parks in the proposed system with main highways should be parkways, wherever possible, eliminating both commercial traffic and unrestricted access from abutting properties.

A third type would form a new section of the Blue Ridge Parkway which already extends from the Great Smoky Mountains to Front Royal in Virginia.

Finally there is the stream valley parkway, or "Strip Park," as the type is called in the B-W-A report. These tracts may or may not call for construction of motorways even in the future.

By far the most urgent project is the early realization of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. Construction of this parkway by way of Fort Meade and the Agricultural Research Center would leave the now overloaded and inadequate Baltimore-Washington Boulevard as a route for commercial traffic. A large portion of the needed right-of-way is already publicly-owned and available in the section south of Laurel. Next in importance is a parkway which would replace, for passenger travel, the present dangerous and inadequate Defense Highway from Washington to Annapolis and shore resorts. Third is a connection from the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to the new dual highway between Baltimore and Annapolis. In all three instances the amount of passenger traffic would justify creation of parkways, rather than freeways for unrestricted traffic. Discussion of these proposals in more detail may be found in the B-W-A report.

A few years ago the idea of a National Parkway extending the full length of the Appalachian Mountains would have been greeted as an aircastle. With about 300 miles now completed or under construction (exclusive of the Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park), the possibility of eventual extension northward through Maryland cannot be casually dismissed. Paralleling as it does that historic travel route, the Great Appalachian Valley, such a parkway would have multiple value: as a feeder to the recreational resorts, parks, and forests of the mountain districts: as a through

ite for passenger travel between New England and the ıth,—bypassing seaboard cities, but not far removed from m; and as an emergency military road, significant because its comparative remoteness from the coast.

A projected parkway extension from the western terminus the George Washington Memorial Parkway at Great Falls Front Royal via the proposed Great Falls Bridge and ose Creek would place the eastern portion of Maryland hin easy access to the present northern terminus the Shenandoah National Park. Likewise a crossing of Potomac from this extension has been proposed near nt of Rocks and thence up the valley of the Monocacy Gettysburg.

Another such route is tentatively proposed to cross the omac by a projected new bridge near Harpers Ferry: n to follow partly along South Mountain: across to Catin Mountain; and on by the way of South Mountain. ough Pennsylvania.—probably with an offshoot to Gettysg National Military Park. The Parkway would pass se to the proposed Catoctin Mountain Park which would ive additional importance and use as a major incident ng the Parkway.

We are accustomed to thinking of parkways principally as a type of motorway, perhaps because most of us take much of our recreation in the form of motoring. There is no legal or other reason, however, why a parkway need involve provision for motoring. The suffix "way" as currently used in connection with recreation, implies emphasis on TRAVEL, as in railway, motorway, waterway, trailway, airway, etc.: thus parkway movement may be by automobile, boat or bicycle, or on foot or horseback. Viewed in this light, a parkway is essentially merely a long-drawn-out park.

Many of Maryland's stream valleys are potential assets as parkways. Certain ones in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington, have already been set aside. Other selected valleys throughout the State might well be reserved for such recreational uses, as fishing, swimming, canoeing and walking or as wildlife preserves.

Some of our stream valleys contain the few remaining vestiges of virgin timber, yet with the margins in private ownership, there is no assurance either of public access or continuation of natural plant growth. It is not proposed that the State buy all its stream valleys, but that a survey

Courtesy of Maryland State Department of Forestry

Unspoiled and Unpolluted: Areas like this should be preserved for Maryland's posterity.

Courtesy of The Sun

APPALACHIAN TRAIL: A rendezvous for Nature Lovers.

be made to serve as a basis for selecting those most eligible for conservation. In many cases maintenance would be no more required than under present private ownership.

Several guarantees of availability other than outright purchase. suggest themselves: Securing of public easements: donations by present owners. to whom water-courses ordinarily represent no usable or financial asset; zoning against construction in the valley areas traditionally subject to flooding. Those concerned with flood-control problems. fishermen. nature lovers and innumerable others. should assure ample vocal and numerical support to a program for creating a state-wide network of this unusual type of parkway.

PROPOSED WAYSIDES

How many tourists motoring through Maryland and how many Marylanders making trips through their own state, must have wished that mountain crests—where highway crossings permit fleeting glimpses of breath-taking panoramas were graced with wayside observation turnouts and picnic areas. rather than filling stations. billboards. tourist hotels and such dubious additions to the landscape. Several other states whose natural scenery is probably less striking than Maryland's. have made much better use of what they have. by providing just such roadside amenities. In Michigan and Connecticut. waysides are paying for themselves by the goodwill created among tourists and the prevention of accidents through provision for rest and relaxation from the strain of driving.

Maryland should lose no time in acquiring those mountain-top sites that are still unappropriated. where major highways cross. In some cases condemnation of existing private development would be justified by the public interest. R ide tracts in other sections of the State. exceptionally favorable for picnicking. should also be sou without delay.

An extensive survey made in 1935. described in one the State Planning Commission's reports [1]. notes a consid able number of sites particularly suitable for waysides. It very questionable. however. whether acreages as large are therein noted are really necessary; except for protecti of surroundings. a few acres will usually suffice. even f a sizable picnic area.

The State Department of Forestry and State Roads Co mission should take steps as soon as possible to acqui and to develop as funds permit, a considerable number waysides in accordance with a priority program based relative desirability and availability of suitable sites. F lowing correction of legal deficiencies an immediate surv should be made to see whether spots in now-owned righ of-way or on adjoining publicly-owned lands may not adequate for minor waysides. to be developed as rel labor projects.

PROPOSED TRAILWAYS

Trailways are a rather new kind of recreational featu which. particularly in New England. have come rapid into favor. and are being extensively planned and veloped. Even the grandfather of modern trailways. t Appalachian Trail. was conceived as recently as 192 This marked trailway from Maine to Georgia. cross Maryland along South Mountain. passing through t present WASHINGTON MONUMENT STATE PARK. T right-of-way is not owned. except where portions of t route traverse publicly-owned property. Permissive ea ments account for the remainder.

[1] Preliminary Statement on Problems of Land Use. Maryla State Planning Commission. 1935, page 64.

Courtesy of U. S. Forest Serv

AN EUROPEAN FOREST: A well-developed State Forest provides timb management along with unlimited recreational opportunities.

Courtesy of 104th Photo Section, 29th Division, Maryland National Guard

POINT LOOKOUT: "Land's End" of Southern Maryland.

Future development of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL PARKWAY will provide a trailway along the old canal path that will connect with the Appalachian Trail near Harpers Ferry.

Worth planning for are trailways that would connect PATAPSCO STATE PARK with CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK by way of Morgan Branch of the Patapsco, and tributaries of the Monocacy River; and with the Canal trailway at the mouth of the Monocacy by way of the South Branch of the Patapsco. Combined with a trail through the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, these routes would provide a double loop of trailways for the two cities. The previous suggestion of stream valley parkways applies potential routes for additional trailways.

PROPOSED PUBLIC FORESTS

A long-term plan of the State Department of Forestry [1] proposes that 1,506,000 acres, or about 23 percent of the State's total area should remain in or revert to forests, and that nearly a third of this acreage should be owned and managed by the State for timber-cropping. These figures exclude farm woodlots, and parks and other recreational and conservational areas, such as wildlife and hunting reserves, where scientific forestry is not contemplated. For these various uses 15,000 acres of forest land are allocated. This smaller acreage would tend to receive more intensive use for recreation, but the entire prospective 488,000 acres of publicly-owned managed forests would be available for incidental uses, such as hiking, hunting and fishing.

Forest areas contemplated for public acquisition—as distinguished from those recommended for retention in private ownership—have been selected for various reasons, but generally speaking, they are those the removal of which from private possession appears to be to the public interest. Such areas include extensions of all the present State Forest boundaries: sizable tracts on South Mountain, in the B-W-A triangle, and near the mouth of the Patuxent River:

[1] Preliminary Statement on Problems of Land Use, Maryland State Planning Commission, 1935, page 69.

a large area in Dorchester County; and smaller ones in Harford, Baltimore, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

Not mentioned in the report from which the preceding data are taken, but worthy of some deliberation, is the idea that a moderate proportion of the future public forest acreage might be owned as Municipal Forests. Cumberland, Hagerstown, and Frostburg, for example, might well purchase large acreages on nearby mountain lands, to serve such purposes as recreational and timber-cropping reserves, and as protection for future water supplies, if advisable. Salisbury, Cambridge and other smaller cities on the lower Eastern Shore lie close to large tracts of wooded lowlands.

Many European cities and towns, and in fact some in Massachusetts, have learned to their advantage, how great an economic and social asset a Municipal Forest can be. When our municipalities can bring themselves to think in terms of generations ahead rather than of current budgets only, the wisdom of such a municipal investment will be apparent without a sales talk.

PROPOSED STATE RESERVES

Remaining for consideration as parts of the future pattern for public recreational areas, are the various types of reserves other than those previously discussed as specifically set aside for recreation. Historic, Scenic, Wildlife and Shooting Reserves appear to merit special mention.

In the Historic category fall FORT TONOLOWAY, ST. MARY'S CITY RESTORATION, and possibly FORT FREDERICK, provided the type of development which would justify its continuation as a State Park may not prove feasible. To this group may be added in the future a few additional areas.

In cases where no appreciable area is involved, as for example, the dwellings of famous persons, such as Edgar Allan Poe, Francis Scott Key and Barbara Fritchie, reference to them on maps or in lists as historic spots or sites is suggested, rather than use of the term Reserve.

"Scenic Reserve" should indicate areas of outstand landscape value, which are not of sufficient size or otherwise unsuitable in character for classification as St Parks.

Unless the boundaries of HERRINGTON MANOR STA PARK should be made such as to include it, the SWALLO FALLS picnic area in the State Forest of the same nar with its 20 acres of virgin hemlock and its waterfalls, a suitable candidate for designation as a Scenic Reserve.

Another eligible area is POINT LOOKOUT, the "Lan End" of Southern Maryland. If this spot were not isolated, it would merit development as a State Park.

Any obtainable sections of the CLIFFS OF CALVER separate from those included in the proposed State Pa should be classed as Scenic Reserves.

The significance of Wildlife Reserves for recreation applicable directly only to persons interested in Natu Study. Because their purpose is so predominately co servational, it does not appear that they should be co sidered as parts of a state system of recreational areas.

Contrasting with Wildlife Reserves, Shooting Reserves a solely for recreation, though of a specialized kind. F forest types of game no additional specially-designat Shooting Reserves are particularly needed in Marylar inasmuch as State Forests, aside from certain restrict areas, are open to hunters in season. In addition to t State Forests, 700 acres of the Washington County Gar Refuge have been allocated for hunting.

Study should be made of the feasibility of allocating c tain areas of eroded, poor land which should be taken o of cultivation, for permanent use as open-country Shooti Reserves.

Large areas of suitable bay and estuary frontage, pr dominantly on the Eastern Shore, should be set aside public Shooting Reserves, to assure permanent public acce for shooting of waterfowl.

. POLICIES INVOLVED IN A STATE SYSTEM OF RECREATIONAL AREAS

Policies are the bones and sinews of a recreational s tem. They are invisible, but without them the vis- substance is flabby, and veers with each puff of id pressure from outside. Some policies are of gen- l application; others pertain to acquisition of sites, d development and operation of recreational areas.

A. GENERAL POLICIES

The first general policy needed is a positive and con- uctive attitude toward state-wide provision for recreation. ch a policy must have its roots in public conviction that job is worth doing. Actual clamor for a public service dom breaks out spontaneously; yet consistent financial pport of any state expenditure requires a feeling on the rt of the voters that there is justification therefor. Ex- rience has shown that people will generally approve a asonable, well-planned program for creating a system recreational areas, provided they and their govern- ental representatives have been made familiar with the ed, and the technique of procedure in providing such a stem.

The second essential general policy requires of the encies having responsibility for recreational areas a clear derstanding of the character and purposes of various pes of recreation. Such understanding will be reflected in fairly definite differentiation both as to name and type development provided, so that John Doe will soon learn pproximately what to expect in a given type of area. He ill know that a State Park is a large tract of such excep- onal scenic quality—combined with suitable recreational evelopment—as would justify a week-end trip across the ate. He would be spared such disappointment as might e caused now in finding, for example, that FORT TONOLO- AY STATE PARK has not undergone an iota of develop- ent, and that it would be more accurately noted as an ndeveloped Historic Reserve.

No reflection-casting is intended by the above state- ent. It takes time to work out a system of recreational reas, and Maryland's first State Park was so designated nly a handful of years ago. Furthermore, State Park stand- rds are just beginning to crystallize and the need for dif- erentiation in recreational areas has only become apparent elatively recently.

3. POLICIES AFFECTING ACQUISITION OF SITES

Obtainment of recreational sites implies interchange of ublic holdings, gift, or purchase.

Previous suggestions regarding existing areas have noted some desirable shifts of jurisdiction or classification among present recreational holdings. Also possible are transfers of certain other public areas having no present concern with recreation. An example is Fort Meade, from which the granting of a right-of-way for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway has been suggested, as well as a tract to serve as part of the proposed intercity recreational reserve.

Gifts have always been a major source of park sites. From 1931 to 1935 alone, land worth more than nine and a half million dollars was donated to 108 American cities for park purposes. Several of the initial units in Virginia's admirable State Park system were providentially acquired, in widely-distributed localities, through donations.

Examples of such accomplishments suggest further exploration of similar possibilities in Maryland. Several generous donations of land for State Parks and forests have already indicated that Marylanders are no less generous than residents of many other states. Success may depend largely on the correct approach by the right person or agency. Reasonable guarantees of imminent or eventual development in accordance with well-studied plans, coupled with equally reliable assurance of adequate maintenance for public use, should go far toward stimulating generosity. Acquisition policy should emphasize with italics, however, the necessity of looking far down the throat of every gift-horse; toothless and spavined sites should be rejected with the same alacrity as should characterize acceptance of tracts that, in accordance with criteria for location and other qualifications, are eligible.

Inevitably certain sites will be obtainable in no other way than by purchase. Inasmuch as this method involves financial aspects it will be discussed under the heading in subsequent pages.

C. POLICIES AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

Planning naturally must look beyond the initial step—acquisition of sites—to actual development for appropriate use. The remarkable nation-wide multiplication of State Parks and other nonurban recreational areas in the past six or seven years has been due to the availability of developmental organizations: The Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, Work Projects Administration and prior work relief agencies. C.C.C., N.Y.A. and W.P.A. are continuing these activities, with no immediate prospect of cessation.

Under the supervision of the National Park Service every eligible state now has a tentative quota of one or more C.C.C. camps, each of which has an annual estim ed work value of $200,000. The state contribution for each

REGATTA: A thrill of sail, of sky, of water. *Courtesy of H. R. Hollyd*

C.C.C. camp allotted varies according to the extent of the area development plan. however. an annual average participation fund ranging between 3 to 10 percent of the estimated value of a camp is usually sufficient for materials. Some states are straining every cooperative and financial nerve to take advantage of this opportunity for creating permanent public assets; others have responded half-heartedly or not at all. It is probable that those states which fulfill all requirements will tend to receive dividends in the form of additional camps from among those not claimed by unresponsive states.

Requirements by the National Park Service are three-fold:

1. Provision by the state of satisfactory sites, in accordance with a planned pattern of distribution. and a program for development.
2. A state contribution for materials and such skill[l] labor to efficiently carry out the work program.
3. Assurance of an adequate organization and su[f]ficient funds to take care of operation and mai[n]tenance of the completed recreational areas.

Maryland's quota under this program is two State Pa[rk] Camps: currently it has one working at ELK NECK STAT[E] PARK. and the other on the Maryland-National Capit[al] Metropolitan Parks. A camp was removed from PATAPSC[O] STATE PARK before completion of all desirable improv[e]ments. Because it seems probable that no more favorab[le] opportunity for development of State Recreational Are[as] will ever appear than is offered by this C.C.C. progra[m] Maryland would do well to take the possible steps to secu[re] one or more additional camps, if and when available.

limited amount of planning service is included with en C.C.C. Park Camp, to partly take care of that par- lar project, but such assistance is not implied in develop- t through N.Y.A., W.P.A. or any other means. ordingly it is important for the state agency most con- ed with recreational development—in Maryland, the e Department of Forestry—to include in its personnel or more landscape architects, architects, and engineers, ible of planning and supervising recreational con- ction projects. The alternative to full time employees ayment for private professional planning services. In case the occasional employment of an outstanding sultant is a wise and economical move. A poorly planned may be worse than none, if it involves excessive con- ction and maintenance costs. A state's whole recrea- al program may be imperiled by two or three ill- ceived projects.

D. POLICIES AFFECTING OPERATION

side from the general question of securing from all sible sources sufficient funds for operation, the toughest le nut to crack pertains to the policy of charging fees public recreational areas. A recent publication by the ional Park Service, "Fees and Charges for Public reation" shows that there is a wide difference of opinion this subject among park officials, and an equally wide ergence of practice among State Parks, and on other ls of jurisdiction. Variations in all degrees exist be- en those who feel that park systems should approach near as possible to financial self-sufficiency, and others maintain that recreational areas are an appropriate lic function, and as such should be supported out of eral funds. If there is any consensus of opinion, it ms to indicate that parks should be free, as far as sible, but that "special services and facilities, and ex- sive temporary privileges" should be paid for. Most eral agreement includes fees for golf, swimming, tennis, ping, and rental of boats and horses. The basis for ction of these items seems to be high cost per user. Patrons can hardly be expected to be willing to pay fees for use of inferior areas and facilities. To pay an entrance fee, only to find that what is inside seems not worth the price of admission is not conducive to satisfaction, or continued patronage. Assuming that an area has been appropriately and adequately developed, before it is opened to the public a careful analysis should be made as to the character of the probable patronage, including its ability and probable willingness to pay any fees. If charges are judged advisable they should be made initially adequate, as it is easier to lower than to raise an original fee.

Whether or not any fees are levied, either for admission or for special services, efforts should be made to familiarize the public with the amenities furnished, as well as with the financial problems entailed in providing recreational areas. An effective means of doing this in the case of State Parks and State Forests is to give out a simple map of an area at the point of entrance—a particularly wise procedure if there is a charge for admission. Facts about the whole system of areas as well as the particular one in question, may be noted in connection with such a map.

Almost self-evident, yet worth emphasizing, is the policy of prohibiting any commercial timber-cutting within parks or other areas in which recreation is the primary factor. Except in sections where intensive use injects considerations of safety, it is a questionable practice to remove even normally dead trees. Parks and Recreational Reserves, where conditions warrant, should also be Wildlife Reserves, with hunting prohibited.

Worthy of repetition is the statement that areas and facilities are only means to the end of serving the public's recreational needs. Although by nature tending more toward individualistic use than do urban parks and play areas, nonurban reservations in many cases may become of much greater public value if a certain degree of programming for recreational use is provided. Scheduling of regattas and aquatic meets, nature tours, winter sports, competitions, fishing contests, and numerous other events may be arranged—often by local citizen committees—greatly increasing the usability of recreational areas, but without raising any question of the State's undue assumption of the function of nursemaid.

XI. ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUTURE SYSTEM

In a number of states throughout the country. forests and parks are under separate administrative authorities. Whatever the advantages of such a procedure may be in many instances. a review of the situation in Maryland suggests that both of these factors be combined in a single administrative Department of Forests and Parks. If this is done. the all-important thing is that both aspects should be given adequate recognition in the forming of separate bureaus. with personnel trained in the respective fields of forests and parks. Inclusion of recreational, historical. and scenic reserves among the responsibilities of this department seems logical.

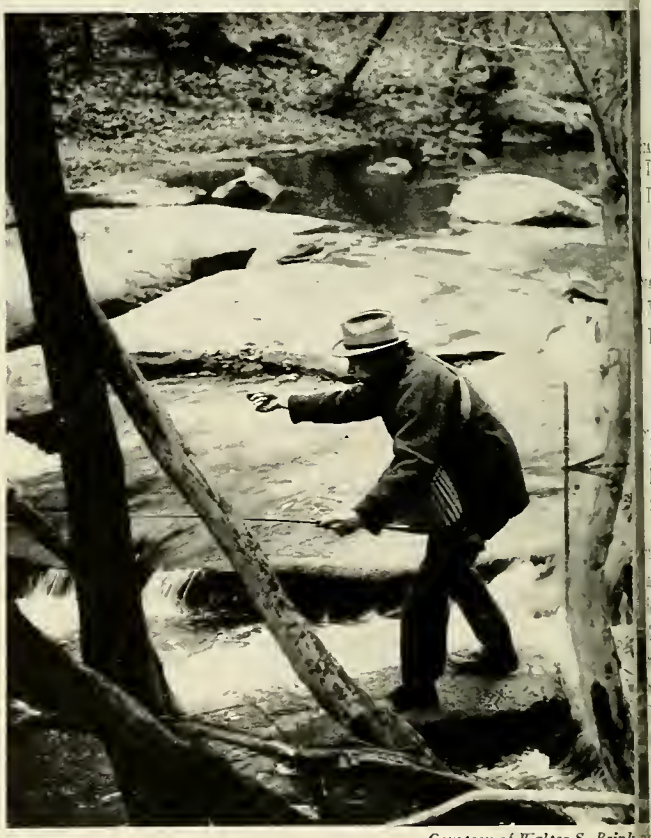
In certain important types of recreational areas. such as State Forests. recreation is only one of several uses. Generally speaking. *joint use* of *public lands* is implied: of public forests for hunting. fishing. and hiking. in addition to timber-cropping; use of certain portions of public forests for wildlife reserves. areas for intensive recreation. and sources of water supply; use of outstanding scenic areas for fishing. camping. and extensive forms of recreation; of historic sites for appropriate incidental recreation. The fact should not be lost sight of that title to state-owned lands. whatever their use. lies in the State and not in the State Department of Forestry. the Game and Fish Commission. the University of Maryland. the Maryland National Guard. etc.

As a means of promoting the optimum use of State-owned lands the State Planning Commission might well appoint a committee composed of representatives of these agencies and the lay public. It would be the function of such a committee to study the various State lands and consider whether more effective joint use might be made of them.

In some instances there is already a high degree of cooperation in joint use of public lands; in other cases much more effective use of lands might be made. It is also true that sometimes the benefits of cooperation are not equally distributed. Take for example the relationship between sportsmen and public forest lands. Devotees of hunting are now in a particularly favored position. Assured of adequate funds from licenses, they are equally assured of hunting grounds through the existence of many thousands of acres of State Forests. from within which wildlife reserves assure a continually spreading supply of game. Funds obtained from hunting licenses have been legislated for the use of the Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission and cannot be diverted or used. by or for any other State agency. The Department of Forestry. which willingly affords accommodation to sportsmen—for such activity is one of the recognized legitimate joint uses of State Forests—unfortunately. must provide for the creation and maintenance of such facilities solely from general funds without contribution from any other source.

For the inland fishermen, Maryland can offer practically no lakes suitable for fishing. Streams suitable for angling are limited in number, and the only hope of increase is in freeing certain ones from pollution. Lakes would be the happy solution for the majority of fishermen. What has been said of the game devotees can be said of the inland fishermen. with the added consideration that closer cooperation may make possible the acquisition of additional lands for State Parks or Recreational Reserves on sites where large lakes could be created to the accommodation of both fishermen and general park patrons.

In all the instances mentioned in the first paragraph of this section. wherein joint use of public lands is involved a conservational aspect prevails to some degree: conservation (implying wise use) of timber, water supply, wildlife, scenic. historic. and recreational resources. Several proposals have been under recent consideration for administrative reorganization which would place in any one Department of Conservation or Natural Resources or integrat



Courtesy of Walter S. Brink

Such Relaxation Is Possible on Scores of Maryland Streams
Another fish story in the making.

other way a number of present state agencies or de- nents. Without attempting to go into the problems lved in such reorganization, or attempting to recom- l just what bodies should be included, it may be noted any proposal for seeking the maximum cooperation in . use of public lands would fit naturally into an ar- ement whereby forests. parks, hunting and fishing ests and others concerned in some way with recreation d be integrated into a sound conservation program. ljusting slightly the range of focus of attention. com- . is needed as to the desirable relationship between the osed Department of Forests and Parks and the pre- sly-recommended County Recreational Reserves. It ld seem logical for the State agency most concerned recreation—namely the Department of Forests and Parks—to act in the same advisory capacity for the counties as the National Park Service does for the states.

Without going into complete detail. it may be said that the State agency could work in cooperation with county agents. county school boards and citizen groups, to determine suitable locations for local Recreational Reserves which should be acquired by gift or local funds. and then perhaps deeded to the State. as in the case of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission areas in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. These recreational reserves should be planned by the State agency, which would have general jurisdiction over them. There is no reason. however. why use of the areas. and their maintenance, should not be left largely to local initiative and responsibility.

TABLE E

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FOR CERTAIN STATE FUNCTIONS

		Budget Appropriation for Fiscal Year 1937-1938, Total Funds Available.	Capital Value (Land, Buildings, Equipment, etc.)
CAPITAL VALUE			
STATE PARKS:			
Total estimated value of land (Purchased $68,614)	$110,565		
Total estimated value of improvements	50,000		$ 165,565
(Note: Many types of park improvements cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents)			
STATE FORESTS:			
Total estimated value of land (Purchased $176,091)	$250,000		
Total estimated value of improvements	60,000		310,000
1937-1938 APPROPRIATION			
STATE PARKS AND STATE FORESTS: (Includes fire protection, regulating and educational work)			
Direct State Appropriation	$72,330		
Special Funds	45,882	$ 118,212	
State Parks and State Forests		$ 118,212	$ 475,565
Institutions for Feebleminded		1,824,640	11,533,236
Reformational and Correctional Institutions		1,058,640	7,331,278
Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatoria		528,596	2,633,160
State-aided Institutions (108 separate units)		1,333,100	(no data)
State Department of Health		481,810	157,440
University of Maryland		1,362,501	6,800,066
Other Educational and Miscellaneous Institutions: (Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission, Maryland State School for Deaf, St. Mary's Female Seminary, State Teachers' Colleges—Bowie, Frostburg, Salisbury, Towson)		405,608	4,351,497
State Aid to Public Schools		5,662,220	(no data)
State Department of Education		64,596	16,287
State Roads Commission		$8,455,752	$160,258,369

XII. FINANCING THE PROGRAM

Hovering in the background of all proposals for a State system of recreational areas is the three-headed spectre—EXPENSE. The three "heads" are costs of *Acquisition*, of *Development*, and of *Operation*. This spectre can neither be ignored nor conjured away, but it may be faced and appraised. Although it will not be found to be merely a will-o'-the-wisp it is likely to prove much less formidable than initially feared.

It does not seem feasible or appropriate for this report to attempt to go into detailed financial items, such as possible land acquisition costs for various proposed sites. Table "D" (first two sections) gives a minimum indication of acreage needs. In the case of proposed State Parks and Recreational Reserves, for example, it is noted that a probable minimum of 15,000 acres more should be acquired. Cost of land, however, might vary from around $3.00 per acre for isolated highlands to $200.00 or more per acre for particularly desirable bay frontage. Because cheaper lands would predominate it might be safe to hazard an average of $30.00 per acre. On that basis, ignoring the possib of donation, the State might have to pay some $450,00 State recreational lands. Let any raised eyebrows r that the State paid over one-third of that amount ($167 including all items) for completing each mile of the Philadelphia dual highway.

However, a schedule showing a financial plan for ac sition, planning, development and maintenance of the posed State recreational system can be exhibited as a gu bearing in mind that at this early state such a plan can be considered for its value as an objective. This schedu spread over a six-year span, which is considered to l reasonable time period for consummation of the prog However, it is flexible to some extent and could be adju to a somewhat shorter or longer period.

Cost of *development* has already been discussed to s extent in the section on Policies where it was noted that State would have to contribute about $10,000 each year every $200,000 C.C.C. Park Camp allotted.

Because of the high percentage of hand labor invol parks in general form admirable W.P.A. projects. M states have added greatly to their park systems (state local parks as well) through such relief labor project comparatively negligible cost. N.Y.A. labor is now b used on some Maryland parks, but changing personnel some adverse effect on results.

In Section X, on Policies, cost in relation to *opera* was also mentioned. Some states, through fees and char go far toward covering maintenance costs; others feel State recreational areas should be free to all, and that, th fore, operation should be provided for from general S funds.

The 1939 session of the Maryland Legislature author a bond issue of which $100,000 was earmarked for ac sition and development of forest lands, parks, and rec tional areas. Part of this sum is being used as the Sta contribution in connection with the C.C.C. Forest and P development program; part, for purchase of additional p lands. This is a good start, but only that.

In accordance with the foregoing statements the Finan Schedule is based on the assumption of continued Fed aid in the form of Civilian Conservation Corps labor the majority of the work, and some assistance from Work Projects Administration and National Youth Adm istration.

Actually a sum approximating $2,600,000 might be ad to Column No. 2 as development value involving a poss thirteen "camp years" of Civilian Conservation Corps w If the plan were carried out on this basis, at the end of

FINANCIAL SCHEDULE

	1 Land Acquisition	2 Planning and Development	3 Administration and Maintenance	4 Estimated Income (Percent of Col. 3)
1st Year	$100,000	$ 12,500	$20,500	5%
2nd Year	100,000	25,000	24,500	5%
3rd Year	75,000	38,000	32,000	10%
4th Year	75,000	38,000	42,500	10%
5th Year	50,000	25,000	54,500	10%
6th Year	50,000	25,000	70,000	15%
Totals	$450,000	$163,500		

Col. 1: The largest portion of these funds should be made available in the early years of the program to provide land for development in succeeding years. Any unexpended balances should be carried over for future years.

Col. 2: During the years of development activity funds will be necessary for planning personnel, clerical help, office expenses and State sponsorship of C.C.C. and W.P.A. projects. After the development period annual funds for planning overhead and construction cost would substantially diminish and would gradually change to an annual administrative and maintenance cost, as shown in Column 3.

Col. 3: There are certain existing areas that require more adequate maintenance than now provided for, such as Patapsco, Fort Frederick, Washington Monument, Swallow Falls, Herrington Manor, New Germany, Gambrill and possibly Elk Neck. As additional lands are added, maintenance costs will further increase, but income from special services and additional facilities will also increase to offset this to some extent.

Col. 4: This column might be questioned, but it is reasonable to suppose that at the end of the development period an average return of 15 percent of the annual average maintenance cost might be expected from concessions and special services.

ear period Maryland would have a State recreational m valued in the neighborhood of $3,250,000, of which ercent would have been derived from Federal work f aid.

ie schedule, however, does not contemplate the develop- of the Ocean Beach area, or the Doncaster Forest— mentioned in Table "D", but includes the acquisition nd in these two instances, to be held for future develop-

the time of this writing, uncertainty regarding plans of State of Delaware affects development of the Maryland n area; and the program of the National Capital Park Planning Commission for the territory south of the rict would similarly have a bearing on development of Doncaster tract.

ie question inevitably arises as to whether Maryland afford an adeqnate system of State Parks and other eational areas. Only the people of Maryland can answer qnery. As being of possible interest in connection with matter, Table E presents the State Budget appropria- s for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1938, and also tal investment values, for Parks and Forests, and for ain other state functions.

f the $118,212 received by the State Department of estry, in the fiscal year of 1937-8 only about $15,000 spent for development and maintenance of recreational s (excluding Central and District Office overhead). This forms an interesting contrast with the $2,883,000 spent he same year on institntions for feebleminded, and on rmational and correctional institutions. To be sure the feebleminded and the criminal class have had a long head start of recognition by the public as compared with State Parks and other nonurban recreational areas, but isn't it high time for the State to begin thinking in terms of preventive, rather than corrective or curative medicine?

In view of the previously noted use of State Forests by fishermen and hunters it seems not unreasonable to suggest that the Game and Inland Fish Commission might, by closer financial cooperation, make possible the increased use of State Forests and State Parks, to the possible mntnal advantage of themselves and the Department of Forests and Parks.

Motor license funds are used for State and county roads, but none are available for roads within State Forests or Parks. Yet some of these are more used by motorists than are certain county roads. It would seem fair for the State Roads Commission to allocate a reasonable proportion of highway funds for motorways in State Forests and State Parks. This should not be regarded as a diversion of gasoline tax revenues; actually, as a great majority of nonurban park and forest users are motor vehicle owners, it is only suggesting that an appropriate portion of these funds be used for suitable facilities for those who are paying the bill.

Although an increasing income may be expected from use of timber, and leasing of recreational sites in State Forests, and possibly from admission fees, and charges for special recreational services and facilities in State Parks and Reserves, some additional biennial appropriation from general State funds will undoubtedly continue to be needed, as at present.

XIII. LEGISLATION NEEDED

To most laymen, enabling legislation is a cryptic mystery, seemingly designed to complicate simple procedures. Nevertheless, it must be considered in relation to proposals for changing and improving the State-wide recreational picture in Maryland. No place, this, for detailed legal terminology; rather there is called for a summary of the general types of legislation which derive from proposals made up to this point.

There should be legislation that would permit the State Department of Forests and Parks to cooperate with and to aid counties and local groups in acquiring, developing and maintaining nonurban recreational areas, and in working out programs for their most effective use.

A deficiency now exists in the way of state-wide laws authorizing acquisition of lands by counties and municipalities for parks and forests, and development and maintenance thereof.

If necessary, an act should be passed, permitting the charging of fees where advisable, for admission, or for special services in parks and other state-owned areas.

There seems to be adequate State legislation covering e regulation of stream pollution. Difficulty lies in the pra cal complications of administration of the acts. The sa statement applies to taking over by the State, counties, municipalities, of tax-delinquent lands, to be used recreational or other public purposes.

In the opinion of one of the State's legal advisers, pres legislation is entirely lacking to permit creation and ma tenance of Parkways and Wayside areas, either on own land or on sites obtained for that specific purpose. St wide control of highway amenities, including preservat of the important economic resource inherent in scenic val and protection from depreciating encroachments, was inc porated in roadside control legislation which had extens backing in the 1939 Legislative Session, but was not repor out of Committee.

Because of potential use by the residents of the District f Columbia, it appears desirable that the State and Fede governments cooperate in planning for possible beach velopments on the Potomac.

XIV. PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO EFFECT

suming that the various existing legal hurdles may be ved from the path of Maryland's proposed recreational ram. how can it best be started on its way? Even gh the path may be beset with financial obstacles. these ot so serious as to impede progress. provided the peo- f Maryland become sufficiently convinced that that is ourse to take.

dging by nation-wide interest in outdoor recreation. is probably already existing in Maryland a strong ment for ample areas and facilities. What is needed is nization of citizen interest to back a reasonable, intelli- y-planned program for progress over a period of years.

logical approach to this problem would be the forma- of a Recreational Council. representing all parts of the . No official standing is necessary for such a group. e function in the interests of general recreational de- ment would be similar to the parts played so success- in a more specialized field by sportsmen's organiza- . Such a Council would seek the cooperation of various s of civic groups in the larger municipalities. and of ty agents in rural sections. Initial activity would be directed toward arousing public interest in acquisition of sites throughout the State: in securing the best possible administrative set-up for the State recreational agency; and in devising ways and means for working out financial aspects of land acquisition. development. and operation of recreational areas, both urban and nonurban.

In promoting such activity in all its phases. cooperation of the press is invaluable and should not be difficult to secure.

No small factor in stimulating interest of Marylanders may be the examples set by three neighboring states, Virginia, New Jersey. and West Virginia. in creating systems of State Parks with areas characterized by well rounded developments. As people from Maryland tour in other states. and visit not only State Parks. but also enjoy the amenities of Wayside Areas as exemplified in such states as Connecticut. Michigan. and Texas. and of parkways such as those of New York. Connecticut. the environs of Washington. and the Blue Ridge Parkway through Virginia and North Carolina, there will be a growing demand for similar public assets in this State.

Courtesy of Virginia Conservation Commission

A Well-Developed State Park: An urgent need in Maryland . . . Planning has done this for our neighbors in Virginia.

XV. CONCLUSION

We have now seen: 1. What the State currently has to offer in the way of recreational areas; 2. What it should have, in order to serve adequately the citizens of the State, and its visitors; and 3. *How* such a goal might be reached. *When* it is reached depends on the people of Maryland.

In Section III it was affirmed that the extent to which leisure time is spent profitably and constructively is a gauge of culture. Isn't it logical to apply the same principle to the expenditure of public funds? A unit of government, whether State, county, or city, which continues indefinitely to spend many times as much from its budget on penal and corrective purposes and institutions as it does on constructive, character- and body-building assets is either in an adolescent or decadent stage of civilization.

Worthy of serious thought is the slogan set up by the Milwaukee Department of Education, "During working hours man makes a living—during hours of leisure he makes a life."

If effective use of spare time is important under normal living conditions, it is doubly so in times of widespread unemployment. A state or community which neglects the recreational interests of young and old, is inevitably rewarded by increased delinquency and crime. It is certainly preferable, as well as less costly, to spend money on the making of a good citizen, rather than on attempted reformation or isolation of a bad one.

If this report has emphasized *areas*, rather than *use* it is because that is the natural sequence for nonurban recreation. In municipalities, organization of recreational activities means, to a marked degree, use of schools and other public buildings, churches and the home, as well as of outdoor play space. Nonurban recreation, however, inevitably implies areas.

Outstanding scenic and recreational resources may not indefinitely remain unimpaired and available. Therefore, even though *development* in some cases may have to wait, *acquisition* of outstanding areas in Maryland must not be delayed.

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